

Weather
Misty and milder today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 41.2 and the minimum 17.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 39.5 and 28.

THE CHINA PRESS

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PARIS COMMITTEE AFFIRMS KAISER'S LIABILITY TO TRIAL

French Jurists Decide He
Can Be Held Personally
Responsible

QUOTE EVIDENCE

Give Letter From Him Or
Ordering Ruthlessness As
War Measure

AIMED AT FRANCE

Report Favoring Criminal
Prosecution Sent To
Peace Conference

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, January 19.—The official bulletin of the Conference publishes the report upon the ex-Kaiser's responsibility for the war by the jurists mentioned yesterday, namely, M. Larnaud, Doyen of the Faculty of Law, and M. de la Pradelle, Professor of International Law at the University of Paris.

This report, which has been presented to the Peace Conference, concludes:

Answerable At Penal And Civil Law
The ex-Kaiser is answerable in his own person both in penal and civil law for the war and the crimes committed by the armed forces under his command. The position of the ex-Kaiser is similar to that of the directors of a public company, who can be punished by criminal law, while the position of the German nation is similar to that of shareholders, who cannot. The ex-Kaiser cannot escape this responsibility because the German Constitution gives him alone the power of decision. The German sovereign depends solely upon God and the sword. The ex-Kaiser in speeches has frequently expressed this view of his authority and, according to the Constitution, the Kaiser declared war in the name of the confederacy of which Prussia is the dominant partner, and the Kaiser was the King of Prussia. Moreover, as supreme war lord, the Kaiser possesses unlimited authority over the army and navy and German authorities are quoted as emphasizing the Kaiser's absolute liberty of decision.

Quote Kaiser's Own Letter

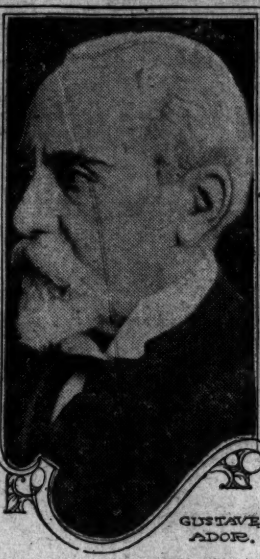
The jurists quote a letter showing that the Kaiser desired and ordered ferocious methods of warfare. In the early days of the war the Kaiser wrote to the Emperor Francis Joseph "Everything must be put to fire and sword; men, women, children and old men must be slaughtered and not a house or tree must be left standing. With these methods of terrorism, which alone are capable of affecting a people as degenerate as the French, the war will be over in two months." The report comments that thus the Kaiser incurred personal penal responsibility, to which must be added the civil responsibility of the German Empire. Both are responsible; the Empire at civil law and the Kaiser at penal and civil law, according to the most elementary rules of right. Finally the jurists quote Vattel that a prince guilty of an unjust war is liable to personal penalties if such are necessary for the sake of an example, for the security of the injured and for the security of human society.

CHINA PEACE CONFERENCE WILL START IN NANKING

Final Sessions Will Be Held In
Shanghai, According To
Report In Peking

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, January 21.—It is reported here that the preliminary meeting between the North and South will be held in Nanking while it has been decided that the final conference is to be held in the International Settlement in Shanghai.

Swiss President Visitor In France



GUSTAVE ADOR.

(French Wireless)
Paris, January 21.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). M. Gustave Ador, President of the Swiss Confederation, arrived in Paris on Tuesday at the Gare de Lyon at 11 a.m. from Bern. He was received at the railway station by M. Poincaré, the President of the Republic.

France Will Be Safe From Future Attack, Is Wilson's Opinion

President Speaks At Luncheon
Given In His Honor By
French Senate

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 20.—M. Dubost, the President of the Senate, presided today at a luncheon given by the Senate in honor of President Wilson. He referred to France's exposure to German attacks and said that harmony in the world was only possible when France was rid of the nightmare of invasion.

In reply President Wilson paid a glowing tribute to the sacrifices made by France, and said there were many new elements which should help to reassure France against future attacks.

BRITISH POLICE HOLD SECRET MASS MEETING

Agitate For More Pay And
Against Victimization Of
Members Of Union

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 20.—Eight thousand delegates of the Police Union throughout the Kingdom today held a secret mass meeting at the Albert Hall. It is understood that they are agitating against the alleged victimization of members of the Police Union and also for more pay.

FENG-HUAN-SHAN DEAL IS BROUGHT UP AGAIN

Formation Of Company To Exploit
Big Iron Mines Agitated
By Japanese Syndicate

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, January 21.—The Okura Company is again pushing the Feng-Huan-Shan mining scheme. Woo Yang-kho has submitted a proposal for the consideration of the Cabinet as follows:

To form a company with a capital of \$20,000,000, first offering the shares to Chinese, the Japanese having the right to purchase the unsold shares up to fifty percent of the capital, the original million dollars under the "muling" contract being refunded to Okura and Co. from the proceeds of the shares sold to Chinese. The ore from the mine shall be first offered to Chinese, the Japanese having the right to purchase unsold supplies and Okura and Co. having preferential rate.

Publish Committee's Report On 'B' Company Dismissal

Findings Of Commission Invited To Examine Heal Case
Given, With Correspondence

The full report of the committee invited by the Municipal Council to look into the circumstances in connection with the dismissal of Mr. A. J. Heal from "B" Company, S.V.C., the findings of which body were reported in THE CHINA PRESS last week—is contained in this week's issue of the Municipal Gazette, together with correspondence between the Council and Mr. Heal.

The report of the committee, which consisted of Sir Everard Fraser, Captain H. D. Marryat and Major A. Hilton-Johnson, follows:

An examination of the documents submitted to the committee by the Council and by Mr. Heal showed:

(1) That on December 6, 1918, the Commandant of the S.V.C. issued Order No. 101 dismissing Mr. Heal from the Corps, being of the opinion that Mr. Heal was then a member of the Corps and that he had committed certain disciplinary offences warranting dismissal under Article 26 of the Council's Regulations for the S.V.C.

(2) That on reading the abovementioned Order No. 101 in the public press, Mr. Heal took exception on the grounds, firstly, that no such order could apply to him as he was not then a member of the Corps, having resigned on October 22; and secondly, that even had he been a member of the Corps his dismissal was not warranted by any circumstances with which he had been connected.

Three Points Involved

It appeared to the committee, therefore, that the issues involved were simple and could conveniently be stated as follows:

(1) Has the Commandant power to dismiss a Non-Commissioned Officer

for an offense of the nature alleged to have been committed by Mr. Heal?

(2) Was Mr. Heal a member of the Corps at the time his dismissal was published in Orders?

(3) If so, did the circumstances warrant the action taken by the Commandant in regard to Mr. Heal as detailed in Corps Order No. 101 of December 6?

In reference to these questions the committee, after hearing further statements from the Commandant and Mr. Heal, record the following findings:

(1) The Commandant has power to discharge a non-commissioned officer for an offense of the nature alleged to have been committed by Mr. Heal under Article 26 of the Council's Regulations for the S.V.C. While there is no essential difference between the meaning of the terms discharge and dismissal as applied to a member of a volunteer force, the committee note that the former is used in the British Volunteer Act of 1863 on which Article 26 is evidently based, and that the latter is used only in the case of men of the regular forces.

Right Of Resignation

(2) A decision on this point depended on whether Mr. Heal had, in fact, resigned or not on October 22. In this connection the committee hold the view that, notwithstanding the absence of any regulation on the point a member's resignation cannot be effective until it has been accepted, with the proviso on the other hand that no application to resign may unreasonably be refused. In this case the committee consider that there was

(Continued on Page 8)

Korea's Last Emperor Dies Of Apoplexy

Prince Yi Has Sudden Attack
And Passes Away Next
Day

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokyo, January 22.—The death is announced of Prince Yi, formerly Emperor of Korea.

Prince Yi, early yesterday, had an attack of apoplexy. The marriage of Prince Nashimoto Yi, Junior, which was fixed for the 25th, has been postponed.

TeaDance Nets \$1,500 For Siberian Relief

American Woman's Club Dances
And Sale Of Pictures
Attracts 400 People

Nearly \$1,500 was realized for the Siberian Fund of the Allied War Relief Association by the tea-dance and sale of pictures held at the Carlton yesterday afternoon by the American Woman's Club. Some 400 people attended.

Pictures by Madame Wu Hsing-fen, thirty of which were sold at auction for \$860, were on exhibition in both rooms. The paintings were done on silk scrolls and covered a variety of subjects. At 6:30 o'clock the dancing was stopped and Mr. J. J. Keegan sold the pictures at auction. The Carlton and the orchestra were donated by Mr. Louis Ladow and candy, made by members of the Woman's Club, was sold to swell the funds.

EPIDEMIC OF CHOLERA BREAKS OUT IN BOMBAY

Plague Follows Influenza, With
1,300 Deaths In Two
Weeks

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bombay, January 8.—Following the influenza epidemic, Bombay is now suffering severely from cholera, the spread of which is largely to be attributed to the heavy influx from the famine districts. The deaths in Bombay during the week ending January 4 totaled 1,900, of which 750 were due to cholera. In the preceding week there were 1,600 deaths, of which 550 were due to cholera. The latest figures, however, show a considerable improvement.

Esthonians Capture Enemy Regiment

800 Officers And Men Taken;
Bolsheviks Fleeing In
Panic, Report

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Helsingfors, January 20.—An official communique issued by the Esthonian authorities records that the 76th Regiment of enemy troops, comprising 500 officers and men, has been captured.

Stockholm, January 19.—The Swedish General Svalmarson has arrived in Helsingfors from Esthonia where he has been investigating the question of sending a Swedish expedition of volunteers to help the Esthonians. He states that the Bolsheviks are fleeing in a panic and now occupy only one-sixth of Esthonia. They murdered 500 persons including women, children and aged people in the town of Wesenburg. General Svalmarson considers that Swedish assistance is hardly advisable owing to the precariousness of the economic situation.

BIG INCREASE IN CAPITAL FOR BANK INDUSTRIELLE

Institution Raises Capitalisation
Frs. 30,000,000 Next Month,
Is Announcement Here

An increase in capital of Frs. 30,000,000—making it the heaviest capitalised French institution in the Far East—is to be made next month by the Banque Industrielle de Chine according to a telegram received by the local office from the board of directors in Paris.

The increase is made with a view to extending the bank's field of operations in the Far East and bringing the capital of the institution up to Frs. 75,000,000.

A right of preference to the subscription will be granted to present shareholders on the basis of one new share to three old ones. The new shares will be issued at a higher rate than the former, the premium going to reserve account. Further details will be made public in due course.

Actual Surrender Of U-Boat



ACTUAL SURRENDER OF A U-BOAT.

A remarkable photograph, taken during the recent surrender of Germany's submarines to the Allies, showing the commander of the U-boat actually surrendering his vessel to a British officer. The German commander, (on the left) has just handed over to the British officer a signed declaration that the vessel is in first-class condition.

RAILWAY CONCESSION DISCUSSED BY UCHIDA

Agreement Made With United
States Not Formally Con-
cluded, He Says

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokyo, January 21.—In the House of Representatives today, asked whether inter-allied control of the Siberian and Chinese Eastern Railways was not detrimental to Japan's special interests and whether Japan was not conceding too much to the United States in this respect, Viscount Uchida, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, replied that the agreement in that connection has not yet been formally concluded. He said he would avail himself of this opportunity to emphasize that the attitude of the United States was most conciliatory and a very friendly understanding has pervaded the whole negotiations.

ROOSEVELT BEQUEATHS LEGACY TO RED CROSS

Leaves 34,000 Francs Of Nobel
Peace Prize In Gratitude For
Care Of Son's Grave

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 21.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). A message from Washington states that Colonel Theodore Roosevelt left a legacy of 34,000 francs of his Nobel Prize to the Red Cross. This amount is to be used to assist the French found near the grave of his son who was killed in the valley of the Aisne. Mr. Roosevelt leaves this legacy to the Red Cross as a thankoffering for the care it has shown in looking after his son's grave.

CONSPIRACY IN PORTUGAL TO RESTORE MONARCHY

Manuel Reported As Discouraging
Plot To Give Him
Back Throne

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 20.—A message from Lisbon states that a conspiracy for the restoration of the Monarchy at Oporto and elsewhere has proclaimed Manuel King of Portugal. It is reported that Manuel is discouraging the movement.

Commercial Pacific Cable To U.S. Restored

The Commercial Pacific Cable Company's line to America is restored, according to announcement made by Superintendent J. D. Gaines last night.

ALLIES DECIDE TO RAISE BLOCKADE ON GERMANY

Will Lift It Sufficiently To
Relieve Shortage In
Fats

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 20.—An important agreement has been reached among the Great Powers concerning the blockade of Germany which is to be lifted to a certain extent to relieve the shortage of fats, thus aiding to quell the spread of Bolshevism, but the blockade remains the biggest weapon in the hands of the Allies to force their terms when the final treaty is signed.

The decision of the Peace Conference that the belligerent nations alone can discuss and fix the rules of the League of Nations is causing considerable dissatisfaction among neutrals. The British proposals for the League are completed.

Paris, January 20.—Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Maurice Hankey, who is Secretary to the Imperial War Cabinet, has been appointed British representative on the Secretariat of the Peace Conference. The other four Great Powers will make similar appointments.

London, January 20.—The Times correspondent at Berlin in a message dated the 18th, states that Count Rantzau and Herr Scheidemann will represent Germany at the General Peace Conference.

An official communique from Paris today states that the representatives of the five Great Powers met this morning. M. Noulens, the French Ambassador to Russia, who left Archangel a few days ago, gave particulars of the situation in Russia. M. Scavenius, the Danish Minister to Russia, who left Petrograd recently, makes a statement at tomorrow's meeting.

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 21.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). The President of the United States of America, the Prime Ministers and Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the great Allied and Associated Powers, assisted by the representatives of Japan, met on Tuesday morning at the Quai d'Orsay at 10:30. Signor Orlando, the Italian Premier, was present. The meeting heard a statement by M. de Scavenius, the Danish Ambassador at Petrograd.

CHINA DELEGATES NAMED

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, January 21.—A mandate appoints Lu Cheng-hsiang, Wellington Koo, Wai Cheng-tsu, Alfred See and C. T. Wang delegates to the European Conference.

GERMANY HOLDS FIRST ELECTION SINCE REPUBLIC

Ballots Cast For Constituent
Assembly Under Univer-
sal Suffrage

VOTING PEACEFUL

Only Few Incidents Occur
In Small Place
During Day

COUNT TO BE SLOW

Feature Is Participation Of
Women, Families Going
To Polls Together

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 20.—A message from Berlin states that the polling for the National Assembly occurred yesterday. The country is divided into thirty-seven electoral districts and every man and woman over twenty years of age had the right to vote. There were separate polling booths for men and women. The system is based on proportional representation. The final results will be known on January 25.

During election day in Berlin the Government troops constantly searched pedestrians and the occupants of motor cars and carriages for arms.

The Berlin correspondent of the Handelsblad telegraphs the following results of the voting at twenty-four polling booths in Berlin:

Majority Socialists	3,395
German Democrats	3,775
German National Party	4,706
Independent Socialists	3,005
German Peoples Party	2,990
Central Party	2,354
Majority Socialists Lead	

So far as could be ascertained the Majority Socialists secured a large majority in the Schoenberg suburb. Berlin, excluding its suburbs, has 1,400,000 voters, of whom at least 1,200,000 voted at 330 polling booths. Strong police patrols guarded the voting urns against the rumored intention to destroy them and troops guarded voters throughout the night at the voting booths, hence the counting of the votes has been delayed.

Firing, including machine-gun fire, occurred during the night in the vicinity of the Vorwarts Buildings, whereupon the Spartacists discontinued. Apart from this sporadic firing nothing important occurred in Berlin. The elections were carried out without disturbance, the feature being that women and soldiers voted for the first time. The former were particularly in evidence and in most cases families proceeded en bloc to the polling booths, led by the head of the family.

Serious disturbances occurred in some of the provincial places. The Spartacists set fire to the polling booth at Hameln, partly prevented the voting at Kattowitz and stole the voting urns at Dinslaken.

Immense Crowds At Booths

Berlin, January 20.—The elections for the National Assembly passed off without special incident. Outside the various polling booths immense crowds, including a great many women, waited patiently and calmly for their turn to vote. Strong forces of Government troops occupied all important points and also patrolled the streets on foot and in motor cars. The voting in Berlin, Potsdam and Spandau was extraordinarily heavy. A notable spectacle in Berlin was the urns proceeding to the polling booths in bodies. The reports from the provinces also indicate that there has been heavy polling with very few disturbances. Copenhagen, January 20.—A message from Hamburg states that the elections there passed off quietly. There was a heavy poll.

JAPANESE FIELD GUNS ARE SENT TO PEKING

National Defense Force To Get
Arms Stored At Chin-
wangtao

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, January 21.—Seven carloads of field guns from Japan left Chinwangtao last night for Peking for the National Defense Force.

BRITAIN PLANS ISSUE OF NEW WAR BONDS

Repayable In Five Or Ten Years And Paying Five Percent

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 20.—The Treasury notify that after February 1 subscriptions will be received to a new series of National War Bonds bearing interest at the rate of five percent and repayable in five or ten years, which will be subject to income tax, or bearing interest at the rate of four percent repayable in ten years, income tax compounded. The first named series will be issued at par and will be redeemable at a premium while the last named will be issued at 101½ and will be redeemable at par.

HONGKONG MEN IN INDIA TO BE RETURNED HOME

35 Drafted Soldiers From Colony To Be Demobilised, Not Discharged

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Hongkong, January 22.—A notification has been received by military headquarters in India that under instructions from the War Office arrangements are being made for the return to Hongkong as soon as possible of thirty-five men enlisted under the local Military Service Ordinance. They will be demobilised, not discharged.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY IS SUMMONED IN POLAND

Paderewski Government Calls New Legislature To Meet February 9

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, January 19.—The Paderewski Government is convening the Polish Constituent Assembly on February 9 and has called up to the colors the 1918 Class in Russian Poland.

SOUTH IS ALIENATING SYMPATHY IN PEKING

Delay In Appointing Delegates To Peace Conference Is Cause

(From Our Own Correspondent)
Peking, January 18.—The feeling is becoming very strong here that the South is deliberately delaying for reasons of its own the meeting of the Conference, and this is losing the South a great deal of sympathy, both amongst foreigners and Chinese circles. Perhaps the South does not care very much for the general sympathy of foreigners, but it ought at any rate to care for the good will of the Legations, and it is alienating any friendliness there. The most significant indication of this is the decision with regard to a sum of \$12,000,000 Customs surplus. The Government has already made application for the release of this sum, but the Legations concerned have hesitated, even though the Government has stated specifically the allocation of the fund, partly for diplomatic service expenditure, partly for the repayment of domestic loans, partly for meeting those liabilities that every Chinese family and institution has to meet at the close of the Chinese year, and so on. Hitherto the Legations have been uncertain whether to release the funds or not, as they did not wish to give the appearance of placing in the Government's hands funds that might be used in a campaign against the South. The Legations are now coming to the conclusion that the Government has clearly indicated, by its conciliatory spirit towards the South, that it sincerely desires a settlement, and that any obstacle to peace comes from Southern obduracy. It has therefore been decided that the Canton authorities shall be informed that these funds will be released to the Government on the 25th unless the South through the Conference can show good reason why they should not be released. This practically means that the only way of protest for the South is to forego further objections to the meeting of the Conference, choose its delegates, and actually begin to meet the Government delegates. This course of action is generally approved here, as it may save the necessity for a further Allied communication to China, and yet effect the same end as such a communication would have.

Sir Satyendra Sinha Is Given A Peerage

Under-Secretary For India Will Represent Race In House Of Lords

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 20.—It is officially announced that a peerage has been conferred on Sir Satyendra Sinha, Under-Secretary of State for India.

GERMANS TO SWARM IN ALLIED COUNTRIES

Hundreds Of Thousands To Descend On England And America For Business

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 20.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Express warns that hundreds of thousands of Germans are busily planning to go to England and America to resume world-wide business operations as soon as their steamers recommence running.

King Albert Makes Flight Over Rhine

(French Wireless)
Paris, January 21.—(Via Lyons and Koukassa). A message from Gladbach says that during his visit to the cantonment of the Belgian Army of Occupation, King Albert made a trip in an aeroplane over the left bank of the Rhine as far as Duisburg.

THIRTY MISSION BODIES PROTEST BREWERY PLAN

Cable Sent To American Conference Asking Action To Prevent Transfer To China

During the past few weeks thirty missionary organisations have taken official action, asking the China Continuation Committee to act on their behalf in presenting a united protest against the plans of American brewers and other liquor interests to transfer their business to China. At a special meeting of the members of the China Continuation Committee a few days ago it was voted to send a cablegram to the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, appealing to them to act in the matter. This Conference is composed of representatives of all the foreign missionary boards in the United States and Canada and its annual meeting was scheduled to be held in Atlantic City, January 23 to 25. The cablegram was sent in time to be presented at that meeting. Information of this action was sent to the American Minister in Peking and the American Consul-General in Shanghai. The Committee is now sending a circular to all the missionary organisations in China, of other nationalities as well as American, suggesting that they take such action as will bring the matter before their home boards in such a way as to arouse them to take whatever steps may be necessary to prevent the increase of the liquor business in the mission fields in all parts of the world.



Where Does the Money Go?

Even the average man lets a lot of money slip away in a lifetime. Make no mistake—every dollar thoughtlessly squandered will sometime be NEEDED, and every dollar laid away in the bank will one day come handy. Have a SAVINGS account. Add something to it from time to time. If you do, it will soon take on SIZE. In time it will make you a master among men.

THE AMERICAN-ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION
15 Nanking Road

FROZEN HYDRANTS DELAY WORK OF FIRE BRIGADE

Town Hall In Danger When Early Morning Blaze Gets Good Start

Fire starting in a stationery store on Kweichow Road early yesterday morning jumped the street and endangered the Town Hall before it was brought under control. Frozen hydrants delayed the work of the firemen. When the Brigade arrived, the fire had worked its way to the building adjoining the paper store and was spreading toward Nanking Road. The store, situated at No. 164, was gutted, a variety shop at 163 Kweichow Road and the premises at 162 and 165A were damaged by fire and water while smoke and water damaged three houses on Yunnan Road. Shortly before eleven o'clock yesterday morning fire starting in the drying stage at 418 Avenue Edward VII. damaged four buildings adjoining.

Kiangkwan Inquiry Adjourned Once More

Case Will Be Resumed At Admiralty Court On Saturday

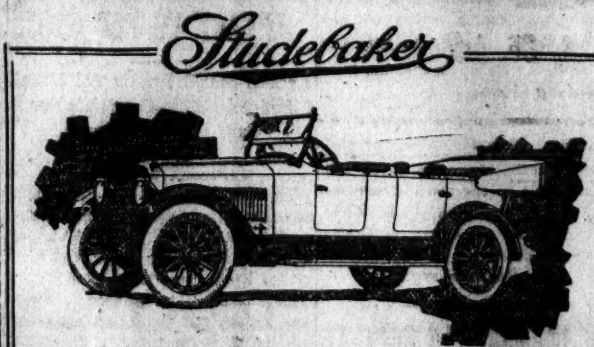
Another session of the naval inquiry into the circumstances attending the sinking of the China Merchant steamer Kiangkwan near Hankow last April took place yesterday in the Admiralty Court. The case was adjourned till Saturday upon the application of Mr. G. D. Musso, counsel for the Hupeh Government, owners of the gunboat Chutsai which is alleged to have rammed the ill-fated vessel before its foundering. Mr. Musso's application was based on the ground that his clients, representatives of the Hupeh authorities, were unable to attend. Mr. R. N. Macleod, counsel for the claimants, said that he would not oppose the application and the case was continued. Representatives of the United States, British, French and Danish Consulates also attended the hearing.

Moral Conditions Subject Of Talks Today

Moral conditions of Shanghai will be the subject of addresses to be given today by Bishop Graves, Dr. Margaret, Bolk and Dean Walker at the public meeting called by the Shanghai Moral Welfare Committee. Others will also speak. The meeting begins at 5:30 p.m. and will be held in the Church House.

SCIENTIFIC EYE TESTING

Refraction and Manufacturing TORIC LENSES
Accurate lens grinding. Sun Glasses and Goggles.
THE NATIONAL OPTICAL CO.
69 Nanking Rd.—Tel. Cent. 1943
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Beauty, Power, Quality

The New BIG-SIX

Beautiful In Design
Thoroughly Modern
Mechanically Right

NOTE the harmonious design of the body, fenders, radiator, lamps and general outline of the New Studebaker Big-Six. See how gracefully the curves of each are blended. Few indeed are the cars which match it in appearance, or in which the modern bevel-edge body (originated in the Studebaker custom-body department) has been so perfectly developed.

Its power-resources are marvellous. Its touring range is ample for ordinary driving; its emergency-range gives express train speed, or extra power for hills or bad going. A touch of the throttle makes the change. But for all its ability, this is an economical car—remarkably so at the speeds you will usually require. Even its tire-economy is notable.

Its Hotchkiss Drive and flexible couplings make this a delightfully smooth-riding car. The correctness of its mechanism and its stamens have been tried and tested by 40,000 miles of driving under the hardest possible conditions. The finish, equipment and appointments are of the highest quality; complete and satisfying down to the smallest details.

For particulars, apply

Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.
Garage Telephones: West 1213 and 1202

Prosperity Of Japan Leaps During War

Capital Invested Increased By Five Billion Yen In Four Years

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Tokio, January 21.—Introducing the Budget in the House of Representatives today Baron Takahashi summed up the economic situation of Japan during the period of the war as follows: In four years the capital invested in industries had grown by Yen 800,000,000,000, nearly half of which had been actually paid up; the deposits in the Banks had risen from Yen 2,600,000,000 to Yen 6,290,000,000; the deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks from Yen 200,000,000 to Yen 550,000,000; exports to Yen 5,610,000,000 and imports to Yen 4,150,000,000; other receipts abroad total Yen 1,320,000,000; the national credit abroad had reached Yen 2,780,000,000, and the reserve of the Bank of Japan, which before the war amounted to Yen 350,000,000, had been increased to Yen 1,680,000,000.

Prince John Victim Of Epileptic Fits

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 19.—The Medical Bulletin issued with reference to Prince John's death states that he had suffered since infancy from epileptic fits, which lately have been more frequent and more severe. He passed away in his sleep following an attack at 5:30 yesterday afternoon at Sandringham.

War Savings Stamps At U.S. Postal Agency

China Brings 3,000, Selling At 0.412; 1,200 Sacks Of Mail Arrive

Three thousand War Savings Stamps of the new issue, saleable at 0.412 and maturing in 1924, were received by the American Post Office yesterday and will be placed on sale this morning. The new issue are printed in blue and bear a likeness of Benjamin Franklin. The stamps came on the China Mail Steamship Company liner China, which brought 12 sacks of letter mail and 1,000 bags of parcel post matter for the United States Postal Agency. The letters were all sorted last night.

Residences For Sale

Newly built modern houses for sale on terms to suit purchasers.

LAND FOR SALE

In all parts of Settlement suitable for MILLS, FACTORIES, RESIDENCES.

Central District Property For Sale

FOR INVESTMENT

We have for sale residential property, very attractive for investors.

Fire Insurance
Motor Car Insurance
China Realty Co., Ltd.
Nanking and Kiangse Roads



How Much Pleasure Do You Get From the Cigarettes You Smoke?

If you buy Cigarettes for the pleasure you derive from smoking them, the supreme test must be the quality, in other words, the flavour and mildness.

It means that hundreds of smokers have tried the MELKONIAN Egyptian Cigarettes against other brands, and found them better in flavour and mildness.

That the Melkonian Egyptian Cigarettes have in less than a decade wrested the premier position from their opponents, is sure proof of their superiority.

Brands	Retail
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Horus	\$2.50
Prince	\$2.00

Sole Agent for China

M. A. LOUBEH

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Also obtainable at: I. Shainin & Co., 100 Szechuen Road
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FIVE TAKE EXAMINATIONS FOR PHYSICIAN'S DEGREES

Medical Test Given Students By Examining Board Of Aurora University

The medical examination previous to conferring the degree of M.D. took place at the Aurora University on January 13 and 14, the examining Board comprising the following medical celebrities, Dr. Watt, of Peking, special delegate of the Chinese Government; Dr. Bussiere, also of Peking, representing the French Minister and Government; Doctors Sibiril and Florence, professors of anatomy and physiology, and the Rev. Father Hernault, professor of histology—the three latter of the teaching staff of the university.

Five students having completed their studies in the medical department presented themselves to the board for the degree of M.D.

The examination in anatomy comprised a special test in dissection followed by a full explanation of the dissected parts. This examination lasted three hours. Other questions on general anatomy were put to the candidates during half an hour. Of the five young men who presented themselves, all passed this examination, one "with honors," two with the note "excellent," and the remaining two without any special mention.

The examination in physiology comprised the following subjects:

1. A written composition on the blood or biliary secretions, either being optional as the candidate preferred.
2. An oral examination in general physiology, lasting 20 minutes.
3. A general oral examination in histology, including a test in two special parts and a full explanation of the tissues examined.
4. A clinical test for all five candidates.
5. A practical examination in elementary surgery.

In this second part of the examination one passed "with honors," another received the note "excellent," a third succeeded without any special mention, and two failed to satisfy the examining Board.

The subjects for the oral examination were previously prepared and rehearsed by the candidates. As the questions were, however, varied, each man was allowed the privilege of drawing by lot a sheet of prepared questions, upon which he was specially examined, the replies furnishing a satisfactory test of general excellence.

Mr. Wilken, Consul-General for France, who kindly assisted at the oral examination in anatomy, encouraged the candidates, and congratulated the successful men in a few brief remarks at the close of the examination.

One of China's great needs of the present day is that of competent medical men. General sanitary conditions and national health have been too neglected in the past. With the new generation properly equipped, it is hoped conditions will soon improve. The medical department of the Aurora University is doing valuable work, and deserves the highest praise on the part of the government and the people.

FREDONY COMPANY TONIGHT

The Fredony Vaudeville Company, which comes here after six weeks in Manila, opens at the Apollo Theater tonight. The Company includes Fredony, a protean artist of ability who features a one-man comedy, "The Man in the Clock." He makes 25 changes of dress in the act.

Miss Blanche Rosetti, concert soprano, will sing selections from "Samson and Delilah," and "The Pink Lady," with cello obligato. The cellist, Mr. Arthur Baroen, a graduate of the Conservatory at Brussels, will play Poper's "Rhapsody."

The Company also includes Miss Emma Turner, American ragtime singer.

EMPRESS IS DELAYED

The Empress of Russia, first of the Canadian Pacific liners to leave here for Vancouver after war service, will sail from Shanghai March first. The Russia was originally scheduled to leave this port February 23 but has been delayed, according to a cable received by the local offices from London yesterday. The Russia will sail from Hongkong on February 27.



Street Fighting in Berlin During Revolution



One of the first pictures to arrive here showing revolutionary sailors and soldiers operating a machine-gun in front of the Palace in Berlin.

Will Begin Burning Last Opium Saturday

Expect Examination Of Final Stock To Be Finished Tomorrow

One hundred and forty-two chests of the remaining stock of the Sassoon godown were examined yesterday in the Ewo godown. All the cases were found to contain the full number of balls of Patna opium.

It was announced yesterday evening that the examination will be completed Friday evening and the burning of the final lot will begin on Saturday morning in the Pootung kilns and will last three days. By Monday night, therefore, the entire stock taken over from the Shanghai Opium Combine and which formed the subject of so much controversy and alleged corruption will have been turned into ashes.

With the examination of the 142 chests yesterday and the 141 chests Tuesday, there remain but 233 chests to be examined between today and tomorrow, which period will be amply sufficient in view of the speed acquired by the staff.

Mr. Chang Yi-pang, the special commissioner, Dr. Wu Lien-teh and Messrs. Wang Chi-kang and Chao Yin, the ministerial delegates will return to Peking as soon as the burning is over. Mr. Feng Kuo-hsun, the Commissioner on Opium Prohibition, will proceed to Foochow to assume his office as the Salt Commissioner of Fukien.

Mr. Tang Shao-yi, has consented to communicate with the Southern authorities and request them to prohibit the planting of opium in Fukien, Yunnan and other Southern provinces.

LOCAL COMMISSIONER NAMED

The appointment of Mr. Hsu Kuo-hang, the Chief of the Nantao Police, as Special Opium Prohibition Commissioner for Shanghai and Woosung was announced yesterday by Governors Li Shun and Chi Yao-ling of Kiangsu. Mr. Hsu has been instructed to exercise a searching vigilance for all smuggling and illicit trading.

Moscow Trio Will Play At Sunday Band Concerts

The Moscow Trio, composed of Messrs. A. Chmelitzki, V. Siroids and C. Bakaleinikoff, a band of Russian artists most favorably known to the music loving public of Shanghai, are to give weekly performances in conjunction with the Sunday Public Band concerts in accordance with arrangements which have been concluded by the Municipal Council. The programs will be announced in the press each Saturday.

Mercury Hong List

The 1919 edition of the Mercury Directory of Shanghai, which is conveniently attached to a blotting pad, is just out of the press.

The Hong List takes up 154 pages, and is supplemented by an alphabetical index of residents as well as a street directory, and miscellaneous local business information. An exchange table for taels and dollars and a calendar for the year are additional features of this issue. The cost of the book is \$2.50 Mex.

THE NERVES AND INDIGESTION

Some Notes And A Suggestion

A great number of people are at the present time suffering from nervous indigestion. The cause is often easily traced to worry, overwork, lack of exercise, some nervous upset or a general run-down condition of the system. Among school children overstudy or badly ventilated rooms will start the trouble. It is a disease of the nerves rather than of the digestive organs and it should be corrected by building up the mood and so giving needed nourishment to the nervous system.

For this building-up process Dr. Williams' pink pills have proved most effective in numerous instances; as they are known to purify and enrich the blood. With this tonic treatment by Dr. Williams' pink pills there should be combined proper rest, some recreation and abstinence from stimulants. As the nerves receive more nourishment through the blood which is being enriched so the symptoms of nervous dyspepsia become less distressing, and after a steady course of the pills health is restored. In cases where there is loss of weight, and pallor indicating weakness of the blood Dr. Williams' pink pills are especially suitable.

Start to build up your own health and strength now, for any dealer can supply you with Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people, and they are also obtainable, post free, one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8.00, from the China offices of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Soochow Road, Shanghai.

MERCHANT MARINE CHANGES

The following changes in the Merchant Marine Service took place during the week:

China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company.—Second officer of the Chiyuen, Mr. E. Granderson, transferred to the Kiangteen; second engineer of the Chiyuen, Mr. John Turner, to the Kwangtah.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company.—From waiting list, Mr. F. C. Everett, to chief officer of the Suwo; chief officer of the Suwo, Mr. A. Dockrey, from reserve, to chief officer of the Kutwo; chief officer of the Kutwo Mr. H. C. Atkinson, to acting master of the Wosang; master of the Wosang, Mr. J. M. Smith, to the Suwo; master of the Suwo, Mr. J. Grey, signed off.

MUNICIPAL STAFF CHANGES

The following changes in the Municipal Staff are reported in the Municipal Gazette as taken from the other book for the week ending January 18:

Public Works Department.—Long leave is granted to the following: Mr. R. E. Scatchard, Surveying Assistant, from March 15.

Mr. R. P. Roberts, Surveying Assistant, from April 15.

Mr. W. Harvey, Clerical Assistant, from May 24.

The appointment of Assistant Inspector G. S. Brian is confirmed, under agreement, from January 1.

Miss G. Davy is appointed Stenographer and Typist on three months' probation from January 13.

The temporary service of Mr. F. S. Upham, 2nd Assistant Engineer, will terminate on March 31.

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Mystery Afloat In Siberia Over Real Fate Of Tsar

Some Rumors Say His End Was Horrible, Some Even
That He Is Not Dead At All

(Special Correspondence)

Vladivostok, January 1.—The chances are ninety-five percent that they are dead. The five percent stands for the fact that the bodies have never been found. But that may be because—

The tall Russian officer in the English uniform—a horseman and swordsman with honors in both New York and London—did not finish the sentence. The room became suddenly quiet—a sinister quiet in which the imagination refused to take the leap. The speaker himself afterward filled in the pause. Staff officer under an Allied general since the collapse of the Russian army he had been granted leave from the General's staff while near the Ural, because of his former friendship with the Romanoff family, to proceed to Ekaterinberg and investigate the evidence as to the death of the Tsar and his family. He had gone and he stood now relating his experience in a dispassionate manner which far more than frenzy suggested the tragedy which those devoted to the emperor feel in the manner of his death. Of all the conjectures brought back from the Ural as to the probable fate of the Tsar, this seemed the darkest. "We think," he said quietly, "that the bodies were thrown to the dogs."

Rumors float in Siberia and will continue to float concerning the fate of the royal family of Russia until definite proof can be produced either as to their existence or as to the manner of their death.

If neither can be procured, a legend will gradually root in Russian history of Grand Duchesses Olga and Tatiana holding court in the Caucasus or enshrined as holy nuns. The superstitious mujik will see the little Tsarevitch riding the steppe at night. Peasant women will worship at shrines for him as they now kiss the bones preserved in the Kremlin of the little prince slain by Boris Godunoff. At present, most of the reports confirm the death of the royal family. Two persist, however, to the contrary. One is founded on the testimony of a nun who delivered milk for the Tsarevitch at Ekaterinberg. Whereas the murder of the family is supposed to have occurred on the night between the sixteenth and the seventeenth of July, the nun declares that she saw the Tsar and his family, distraught but unharmed, on the morning of the seventeenth. The other is based on the word of an officer who, seeking an official at the Ekaterinberg station on the morning of the seventeenth, opened the door of a private office to discover the Tsar and his family. Russians, high and low, however, believe that the whole family were murdered. And many, even Revolutionists, with a touch of strangely inconsistent fealty to their sovereign and sympathy never long absent in Russian character, declare: "It was not necessary—at least not in the manner in which it was done."

The Tsar was removed from Tobolsk in the spring of 1918 to Ekaterinberg where he was confined in a large, barrer house surrounded by a double palisade and fitted with heavy iron shutters and doors. At the Government House at Tobolsk, the unhappy man had been allowed the freedom of the park and the garden. He used to spend long hours even on the second veranda in sight of the populace. But Ekaterinberg began a grimmer chapter. Here he and the Tsarina with the Tsarevitch were imprisoned in one room while the four Grand Duchesses occupied an adjoining room. At Tobolsk the guard had been soldiers, too sympathetic, it is said, to insure his safe keeping. When he was removed to Ekaterinberg, the guard inside the double palisade was composed of workmen. It was from the workmen that the royal prisoners suffered cruelty, indignity and violence suggestive of gorillas rather than of human creatures, especially during the last week while the Czechs, whose approach undoubtedly precipitated the crime, were nearing the city. From forced confessions it is known that the family were starved, insulted and outraged.

A room below the first floor pooled with blood and marked with bullet holes is evidence of the tragic end; eighteen bullet holes lodged in one corner, thirty-five in the floor and random shots in the walls suggest a frenzied effort to escape. Probably nobody knows the details except the murderers. It is said, however, that the bodies were afterward taken to a forest, dismembered and disposed of in the manner which the Russian officer had stated. A diamond among the ashes, bits of women's lingerie, tresses of what is believed to have been the Tsarina's hair—these are the fragments from which the horrible mosaic is composed. The shambles of the Autocrat of all the Russias, the last helpless hours of the Supreme Dictator of a sixth of the earth's surface!

That four Grand Dukes and the Grand Duchess Elizabeth were murdered there is no question. Their bodies have been disinterred and identified at the small town north of Ekaterinberg. This crime was committed at night and the details known. They were given a meal about six o'clock and then taken from the house and placed in carriages "for a long journey." When they reached the forest they realized that their end was near and led by the Grand Duchess Elizabeth, they began to sing hymns; and thus singing they went to meet their death by violence. Only the Grand Duke Paul tried to escape and was shot. The others were thrown into a mine shaft and bombed with hand grenades. The distorted bodies show only too plainly that death was not swift nor sure. Against the bleak, crude background of the mine shaft the disinterred bodies lay: Igor, tall and thin like the great Grand Duke, Nikolai Nikolaevitch, Paul, Mikhail and Ivan. The Russian officer gazed silently at the figure of the youthful Paul. "He was one of my best friends," he said; "a splendid chap—a poet."

Next lay the sister of the Tsarina, the Grand Duchess Elizabeth, widow of the Grand Duke Sergei who was assassinated by a bomb in 1906 outside his palace in Moscow. After her husband's death, Elizabeth founded an order of nuns in Moscow described by Stephen Graham in "The Way of Mary and the Way of Martha." It was difficult to recognize the great lady of Moscow, builder of the beautiful jeweled chapel in the Kremlin to the memory of the murdered Sergei, in this shapeless figure clothed in peasant boots and coarse garments. But at least, these bodies had a sacred burial. They were, after their disinterment, placed in caskets and borne on the shoulders of Russians loyal to the old regime to the cathedral where they lay in state.

Of the Tsar's body there has been no trace. There is, however, an appalling document issued by the Bolsheviks relating to his death, in which it is affirmed that the whole achievement will in due time be related; at the same time, it is recommended to the people "to make merry and enjoy yourselves, for the power of the White Guard will soon be blown away as the decaying body of Nicholas II is now scattering to the winds."

In the light of recent events in Germany, food for meditation lies in the fact that if the Kaiser had chosen, a word could have saved the life of the Tsar.

That is, if Nicholas II be dead.

Reception Tomorrow For Y. W. C. A. Workers

Secretaries of the Young Women's Christian Association both foreign and Chinese have gathered from eight cities for their triennial conference to be held at Sungkang for ten days, beginning January 25. The National Committee has issued invitations to a reception for these secretaries to be held at the Carlton Cafe tomorrow afternoon from 4:30 to 6:30 o'clock. Mrs. T. C. Chu, the vice-chairman of the committee, will preside at the program which begins at 5:15. There will be music by Mrs. H. C. Mei and Mrs. Joel Black, a talk by Mrs. C. S. Lohngier, and an exhibition of Chinese boxing and folk dancing by the students of the Association School of Physical Education.

Zimro Sextet

Last night's concert, the second of the series of three, was devoted to Jewish music.

The members of the sextet, as soloists and ensemble players, reach a very high level of excellence, technically and artistically. Jewish folk music is the basis upon which the program as a whole rested for its interest. Traditional melodies such as the "Kol Nidrei," connected with Jewish worship, and the more worldly tunes associated with weddings and dances furnished material for some novel and attractive music.

From the point of view of "absolute" music many of the works seem perhaps loose in texture and unorganized, which is true of all folk music, and its great interest lies (in the Jewish at any rate) in the suggestion of local color, semi-oriental rhythms and freedom from formal restrictions as to outline.

The Jewish Sketch (Krac) played by string quartet and clarinet was warmly received.

Mr. Berdichevsky's piano solo, a Fantasia on Jewish Folk Songs, was modern in harmony and texture and needs more than a first hearing; also perhaps acquaintance with the bare tunes themselves.

A Jewish Dance (Kaplan) for two violins was repeated in response to continuous applause. Of the two instruments, Messrs. G. Misteckin and M. Rosenker the first violin has the more interest, the second supplying piquant accompaniment figures and some effective imitation.

Mr. Belsion, the clarinetist, played a concerto by Pedotser, a composer of whom the program notes gave some account. The player also arranged the Engel Suite No. 1, a series of six contrasted dances and songs.

Mr. Cherniavski, cellist, played two solos, one his own composition, with great effect and fine tone.

Mr. Misteckin, one of the finest violinists we have had to visit us, displayed great powers in a Romance (Weinberg). His perfect intonation and fluent style seem worthy of music of more intrinsic merit than this piece.

Mr. Berdichevsky accompanied admirably.

Saturday's concert contains Borodin's D major Quartet, and Tchaikovsky's Trio, Op. 50.

R. B. HURRY.

Siberian Comforts Fund

The honorary treasurer begs to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following contributions to the Siberian Comforts Fund:

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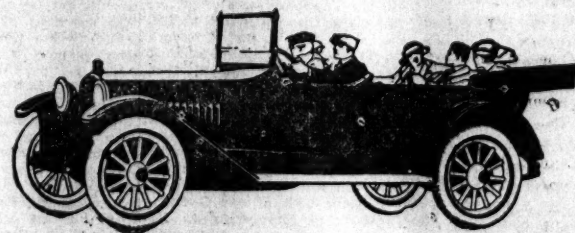
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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 23, 1918

Japan's Pledge To Return
Kiaochow

WHENEVER, during the course of the last four years, Chinese officials from the Foreign Office in Peking or foreign newspaper correspondents touched on the question of Japan's intentions with regard to Kiaochow in the course of interviews with officials of the Japanese Legation, the interviewers were accustomed to hear the invariable statement made: "This question, of course, can only be disposed of at the European Peace Conference after the War." That reply to an awkward question at once combined diplomatic artfulness with finesse, and Chinese politicians as well as press correspondents had perforce to halt before the dead wall of non-committal diplomacy.

On January 21, for the first time in four years, a responsible member of the Japanese Government made an important statement relative to Kiaochow which is calculated to strengthen the moral position of Japan at the Peace Conference and to command a greater measure of the world's confidence. Addressing both Houses of the Japanese Diet on the subject of Japan's Far Eastern policy, Viscount Uchida, Minister for Foreign Affairs, affirmed Japan's adherence to the principle of preserving inviolate the territorial integrity of China and maintaining equal opportunity for trade in this country. The Foreign Minister went on to state that Japan is particularly anxious to deal in a spirit of justice and friendliness with all questions which may come up before the Peace Conference affecting Chinese interests and, "upon the acquisition of the right of free disposal from Germany of the leased territory at Kiaochow, Japan will restore it to China in accordance with the terms of the notes complementary to the Treaty of May 25, 1915, regarding the Shantung Province." The precise terms of that compact are generally understood to provide for the retention by Japan of the right to control the railway line between Tsingtao and Tsinanfu in the province of Shantung. Be this as it may, the main point to note is the declared and pledged intention of Japan to deal with China in a spirit of justice and friendliness. This in itself is a step in the right direction.

Viscount Uchida's address is the logical outcome of the trend of world politics as well as present political tendencies in Japan itself. The aggressive attitude maintained by Japan toward her weak neighbor has not only incurred for Japan the hostility of the Chinese people themselves but the distrust of the whole world as well. Such a policy sustained for a sufficiently long period, can only lead Japan along the path of self-extinction, precisely as it has led Germany along that tragic road. It is therefore hardly surprising that there has arisen in Japan a school of thought in favor of Japan's immediate abandonment of aggressive nationalism. The voice of this sane section of the Japanese populace is gradually becoming more clamorous and its mandate cannot be ignored by any Japanese Ministry if it hopes to remain in power. Only by placing her relations with China upon a basis of justice and mutual helpfulness, as stated by Viscount Uchida, can the mischief wrought by recent Japanese diplomacy be undone and a lasting and complete understanding between the two nations be brought about. Viscount Uchida's pronouncement forecasts a change of heart on the part of the Japanese Government and people for which we have every cause to rejoice. It marks a distinct gain in the cause of world peace and universal progress, which form the main plank in the program of the Peace Conference.

American Merchant Marine After The War By Robert Dollar

The question that is troubling all thinking men today is: How are we going to operate our ships after the war? Seeing that in normal times our present laws and regulations make it a financial impracticability, we must not get carried away with the present abnormal conditions and rates of freight, which make it quite possible for anyone to make a profit, no matter how inexperienced. So all the figures and considerations in this article are based on normal conditions which are sure to come after the war.

So that you may fully understand the folly of our past legislation, I herewith give you a copy of a diagram prepared by Mr. P. W. H. Ross, showing the percentage of American goods carried in American ships in years gone by:

Year	Percent carried in American ships
1795	23.8
1800	90.0
1810	89.0
1820	91.5
1830	89.5
1840	89.9
1850	72.5
1860	66.2
1870	55.6
1880	17.4
1890	12.9
1900	9.3
1910	8.8
1914	.97

(The above was during the period of preferential duties.)
Another illustration that would not be out of place here is one showing the condition on the Pacific Ocean up to May, 1917:

Year	Percent
1913—Before the war and before the Seamen's Bill had taken in its deadly work, Japanese vessels in American trade on the Pacific were	26.05
American vessels on the Pacific were	26.10
After May 1, 1917, Japanese vessels were	50.90
American vessels (resulting from the Seamen's Bill)	1.97

The following shows where crews' wages cut some figure. This is taken from our books on three steamers which we were operating in 1914. Their indicated horsepower was exactly the same and the tonnage was nearly the same:

Steamer	Month	Wages
American steamer, 47 men	British	\$3,730.00
British	26	1,398.00
Japanese	36	777.00

On the Pacific the keen competition that Americans have to meet is from the Japanese, and after the war this competition will also be felt on the Atlantic. The foregoing figures give a good idea of what it is. The Japanese shipowners have made enormous profits during the war; therefore that competition will in future be backed up by plenty of money, by having subsidies for shipbuilding and for carrying the mails and other advantages that the American shipowner must combat. There is some talk of our Government chartering its ships to individuals after the war and not selling them. This will be a fatal mistake. The men who in the past developed American and British foreign trade were the shipowners. Ship charterers having no money invested will operate the ships only as long as they can make a profit. Responsible shipowners will keep the business even at a loss, and stay with it until times get better; thereby keeping up the foreign trade of our country.

and on reasonable terms of payment, to encourage the ownership of ships by men of moderate means. Example:

"The Government ships should be sold at the current price of similar ships prevailing in London, one-quarter cash, one-quarter in one, two and three years, with interest at 4 percent and when the various payments fall due the amount to be paid shall be the price prevailing then in London, thereby putting our shipowner on an exact equality with our foreign competitors as to the first cost of the ship. In other words, keeping the cost of the ships so bought equal to foreign ships while the owner is paying for them. The difference in cost to the Government and the amount sold for to be charged up to the cost of the war, the same as ammunition, etc."

Wages: As explained, the wages of the crew is a very important matter, and as the American cannot be leveled down to the foreign competition, no more than the foreigner can be raised up to the American, the American will, as a consequence, leave the sea unless he gets about the same wages as he could get on shore. I offer as a solution of this condition that shipowners hire their crews at full American wages, but that the difference between this wage and what is paid by Japanese competitors be paid by the Government to shipowners on proper certification by the Shipping Commissioner of the amounts so paid:

Example: per month
If the wages of the American seaman were \$60.00
Japanese seamen were \$15.00

Then the U. S. Government pays \$45.00
thus enabling American labor to receive its full wage and thereby permitting the American ship to compete with the lower paid foreign crews. This is no subsidy to shipowners, but only an equalization of American vs. foreign labor.

To those who are not familiar with the custom I would explain that when a man hires to work on a ship he must go before the United States Commissioner and sign the Articles of Contract, which is explained to the man by the Commissioner. Then, when the voyage is ended, the shipowner does not pay the crew direct, but takes the money to the Commissioner and he pays the men. By this arrangement the men would receive the full American wage, and such fine young Americans as are being trained in great numbers now would be sure to continue to follow the sea, when the full crew was Americans. And especially when that vicious clause in the Seamen's Act is abrogated which provides that 65 percent of the crew must be certificated able seamen, which no other nation calls for, and which if enforced would tie up half of our ships, as there are not nearly enough of the so-called able seamen to go around.

The licensing of our officers must also be modified to be the same as our competitors. In ships running to the tropics, Americans will not stand the work in the hot fire room, and in that trade it is also a great question if Americans would work in the steward's department. All American owners have had this experience. American sailors on deck, however, would get on all right. Outside of the payment by the Government to equalize the wages of the men and the proper payment for services rendered in carrying the mail, I claim that to maintain our American ships on the ocean no Government financial assistance is required. But our laws and regulations must be radically changed, not in a way to give our shipowners any advantage over their competitors, but to put our ships on an exact equality with those of all other nations; and to do this it will not cost our country a cent, except to equalize the wages. The following are some of the changes in our laws that are necessary:

Measurement of Ships. For example, take the standard steamer of 8,800 tons deadweight. (Seas of the sea are being built for the Shipping Board.) The steamer Robert Dollar, of which all those ships are duplicates, according to British measurement, was net 3,420 tons. American ships of this tonnage run an average of net 4,283 tons, a difference of 863 tons. Since all port charges, pilotage, drydocking, etc., are charged on the net tonnage, the American ship in foreign trade pays 25 percent more than the ships of any other nation; and since this is paid in foreign ports and to foreign nations, it is not up to Congress to tell us why our ships are thus penalized.

(Note: The laws of Great Britain and ours, as to measurement, are about the same, but the application makes this difference. The fact remains that the actual difference is as stated.)
Panama Canal Tolls. In an address Colonel Goethals delivered in San Francisco he told us of two sister-ships, one under the British flag and the other under the American flag. The latter paid \$500 more tolls than the Britisher. "I would again ask Congress, why?" In this connection it might be pertinent to ask why an American ship carrying a cargo of lumber pays more tolls than a ship carrying merchandise, coal or iron.

Boiler Inspection. The American rules require a cold-water hydrostatic pressure, once and a half the working pressure, to be applied to the boilers once a year, which racks the boilers and pipes, causes much expense and shortens the life of the boilers. This is not required annually by any other nation, and they have no more explosions than American boilers so inspected. The American rules require a fusible plug in each boiler. No other nations have them. The loss of time and expense on American ships is considerable. Again I ask why? especially when no benefit is derived from it. More inspectors should be employed and the regulations entirely changed to enable our ships to gain much valuable time.

Engine Room Crew. The Secretary of Commerce, under whose jurisdiction this comes, has said that Americans are able and can do more and better work than any others and fully pay their employers for their higher wages and better board. Therefore it is again quite pertinent to ask why on, say, a 10,000-ton deadweight American steamer it takes 30 percent more men than on a similar sized steamer of any other nation? The British require two licensed engineers, the American, four; and in addition to this, the American requires three oilers and three water-tenders. Ordinarily on foreign ships the storekeeper, deckman and a greaser do the work of the oilers and no water-tenders are carried. In fact, the name of water-tender is unknown. At an investigation of a Committee of the House, I was asked what the water-tender did. I replied he sat on a box in the fire room and did nothing but draw his wages.

The Crew. Then we come to that clause in the Seamen's Bill which states that 75 percent of the crew in each department shall understand any order the officers may give. This prevents American ships from carrying 75 percent foreigners who do not understand the English language. It is intended to prevent the carrying of Chinese on American ships to meet the competition of the Japanese, but it gives the latter carte blanche to carry Japanese crews with Japanese officers, hence the reason that the Japanese today have full control of the commerce of the Pacific Ocean. Another clause which I referred to provides that 65 percent of the crew, exclusive of officers and apprentices, shall be certificated able seamen. This part of the law was so impossible and unreasonable, because they could not be obtained, that no notice has been taken of it during war-time. When peace comes, however, it will be enforced, thereby tying up half of our new merchant marine.

It provides that the Collector of Customs may, on his own motion, and shall upon the sworn information of any reputable citizen deny clearance and hold the ship until an investigation is made. So any waterfront sorehead can hold up any ship. This is so drastic and vicious that it also has not been enforced; but it is the law, nevertheless. Another clause provides that the seaman can demand and receive half of the wages he has earned (note the word "earned," not due as it should be) at every port the ship goes to, and every five days he can make another demand. This has done more harm to the few American ships that were left than anything else, as it gives the men money to keep them in a drunken state. The police records of various ports where American ships have gone, especially Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama, bear ample proof of this bad law. The intention of this clause was to allow the men to draw their wages and desert; but it did not work that way, although it causes serious delay to the ship at almost every port. This must be repealed.

The sailors shall be divided into two watches. On many ships a big crew is carried and enough men to navigate the ship are put on watch and watch. The balance of the crew sleeps all night and works all day, the object being to get the day crew to keep up the ship in good condition. If the intention was to force we would have to keep a smaller crew and let the keeping up of the ship go, as men cannot do any work at night except what is necessary to navigate the ship.

This bill was entitled "To promote the Welfare of American Seamen." The Inspector's record of San Francisco, shortly after it became law, show that of 2,064 men, 8 percent were American born, 17 percent naturalized citizens and 75 percent aliens. An American steamer cleared recently from San Francisco with a crew composed of 3 Hollanders, 4 Greeks, 1 Swede, 3 Irishmen, 3 Englishmen, 1 Australian and 3 Americans. What a joke, calling them Americans!

The clauses in the bill providing for greater safety of life at sea and having better accommodations for the crew, the bill is retained except the absurdities relating to davits and

lifeboats on cargo vessels, which has never been enforced), but the American ships built recently have excellent accommodations and leave nothing more to be desired, and the food served to American crews is much better than those of any other nation; in fact, it is as good as I have at my home.

The foregoing are only the most vicious parts and only a few of the many changes that must be made to put us on an equality. Other parts of the bill against foreign ships will no doubt be attended to by foreign nations after the war.

The President said that if American shipowners could not operate ships the Government would operate them. This statement is on a par with tying our hands securely behind our backs and putting us in the prize ring against an opponent with both hands free and backed up by his Government. The answer to this is that American citizens before the war were successfully operating two and one-half million tons of ships under foreign flags. Those same men would be only too glad to operate them under the Stars and Stripes if our laws and regulations would only permit them.

More foreign trade is conceded to be an absolute necessity after the war; therefore it is well to remind the people of these United States that our foreign trade is so linked with our merchant marine that they cannot be separated. This is also true of our manufacturing plants, banks, merchants and farmers. The ramifications of this subject are so great that directly or indirectly they affect every American citizen. Therefore the time has come to demand the necessary legislation and regulation to put the operation of our ships on an exact equality with our competitors. Nothing else will do!

We certainly want to get some ordinary common sense injected into our laws. Surely our Government will see to it that useless oppressive laws and regulations will be changed, in view of the fact that when the reconstruction period is over we will have nearly as big a merchant marine as Great Britain. If this is not done, we will see it melt away, as shown in the diagram from 1810 to 1914.

This article has been approved by and represents the views of all the big shipowners of the United States.

New Pier For Manila

The construction of the new pier, at Manila, to be denominated Pier 7, for which the sum of \$1,250,000 has been appropriated by the Philippine legislature, will begin immediately, according to a recent statement by Customs house authorities. It is expected that the new pier, which will greatly relieve the congestion now experienced in Piers 3 and 5, will be ready for use about the middle of next year providing all the materials needed for the construction are available. The plan for the new pier has already been drawn by the engineers of the bureau of public works. The details of the plan, it is understood, will be followed with certain modifications suggested by the Collector of Customs. According to the plan, the new pier will be located south of Pier 5 just near the Manila hotel. It will have two stories, the second for the discharging of cargo and the other for ticket offices. In the first story, there will be an aisle 20 feet wide constructed to a sufficient height for the large steamers so that it will not be necessary to use stairway. On the second story, an aisle will also be constructed in order to facilitate the discharging of cargo.

Journalistic Ethics

The Japan Chronicle passes strictures on the conduct of certain Japanese newspapers in the course of the following comments: Hunting for "copy" is never conducive to delicacy of feeling, though every self-respecting journalist endeavors to preserve the delicacies. Perhaps the manner in which Mrs. Shimamura was tackled after the suicide of Miss Matsui Sumako is merely an example of a sure, sure measure, but if so, then we can only say that they are very bad manners. The situation in which this unfortunate lady found herself was such as to excite the greatest sympathy. Concerning the late Mr. Shimamura there is no need to pass any censorious judgment. He did no more than many other men and allowance may be made for the "artistic temperament." Esthetes will probably argue that in his passion for the actress he served the Japanese drama in a way that more than compensated for his falling in his domestic duties. This may be so, but it was his family who were offered as sacrifices on the altar of art, and considering the sorrows they had suffered, it might have been expected that when, two months after Mr. Shimamura's death, his paramour committed suicide, saving herself from being buried with him, the unfortunate widow's privacy would have been respected. But not a bit of it. She was besieged by reporters, who asked the most intimate and impertinent questions. The quiet dignity and good sense of her replies to their cruel questions increases one's respect for the unhappy lady. The appearance on the scene of an indignant male relative with a dog-whip would have detracted from the proprieties, but the poetic justice bestowed on the reporters would have been some compensation for this.

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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



Why Some Wives Hardly Know Their Own Husbands

By Elizabeth Eldredge

It would be interesting to know who first coined the expression "to get married." Ninety-nine chances out of a hundred it originated with a woman. For words are emotional things. They have a way of photographing hidden thoughts and feelings of which the owner is unconscious or which he

fondly believes locked away safely in the deepest recesses of his heart. "To get" is one of our most active expressions. It means to set your eye on a certain mark, to center your heart on a certain object and then go after it with all your might and take possession of it. How does it come then that woman who has always wished to pose

as the feeling, the protesting, the "I-couldn't-think-of-it" side of marriage permits herself to be spoken of as "getting married"? Doesn't she know that in so doing she is stepping out of her demure picture she has always painted?

Now what is there so attractive about marriage to a woman that she should leave no stone unturned to attain it? Why should she be so anxious to single one man out of dozens of other very attractive men indeed, and concentrate all her charm and all her power of pleasing upon him alone?

Perhaps this is best explained by the fact that although woman is often accused of being a changeable creature herself, she certainly does not like to see changes.

Change and progress—these are the two forces that keep her in a constant state of unrest, that strike terror to her order-loving soul. In all this moving, passing, fleeing, throng of people and things, isn't there something she can seize and corner for her very own? Can't she somehow put a nail in the marriage prelude? Can't she contrive to drive a tack down into this panorama of existence?

Ah, there is marriage! One husband, one home, one future, all changed. By that she expects to outwit time and free herself from the law of change. Married at last! Ah-h-h-h! Wasn't it worth all her planning and contriving and breathless striving? Nothing can change now. Marriage has converted everything into a still-life picture. Nothing to do but rest and relax and count her gains.

Then imagine her disappointment to discover that no matter how fast a racer she was, Change and Progress arrived ahead of her at the marriage goal. Before she had laid aside her bridal veil this husband of hers has begun to change. What is this metamorphosis which is taking place before her eyes? She did not marry a man with those tastes and those ideas and that determined stand against her dearest prelude. Can this husband be that lover that she chose with her eyes open? His manners are changed, his smile has changed, his attitude has changed, and even his kisses are different. Can it be that Change has outwitted her after all?

Not only that. She soon finds that marriage instead of being a fixed state, as she had fondly imagined, is nothing but a constantly changing set of conditions which shift and take on many different colors and forms from day to day as the changing figures in a kaleidoscope. To in any way measure up to these conditions she must keep constantly changing herself. Pleased smiles and coy glances and meek docility were all very well in the days of courtship, but they count for very little now.

Now these shocks that come to a woman in quick succession after she is married may make her up, or she may stubbornly cling to her old idea that marriage is proof against change. She may weave a cocoon out of the name of "wife" to the evil that is in it and go to sleep, but if she does she will probably wake up sometime to find things so changed that she will be a stranger in her own home. She will begin at once using some one for alienating her husband's affections. Her husband's affection and interest? What right has she to claim them, she who has refused to grow and develop and change and progress? She has allowed herself to become uninteresting and yet she still maintains that her husband should find her interesting. She might as well attempt to make a stone fall toward the moon.

The law of change is inexorable. No woman can evade it by "getting married." She cannot use marriage as a hiding place to protect herself from the change taking place all around her. She is given two alternatives and only two when she marries—either to grow and develop and adapt herself to the ever changing relations of married life or to lose the protection of the marriage bond and once more find herself thrown back into the swirling, rushing, changing life outside.

'League Of Nations An Unpractical Ideal,' Says Kato

(Japan Chronicle)

Occidentals are in the habit of thinking that it is the East which is mysterious and deep, passing comprehension, but there is also the Eastern point of view, and it is somewhat striking to find a man with the ample foreign experience of Viscount Kato, once Ambassador in London, and lately Foreign Minister in the Okuma Cabinet, saying that the West is too cryptic for him to understand. What, then, must be the state of mind of those with only eighteen months of the New East to enlighten them?

The January number of the Taikwan, Marquis Okuma's magazine, contains a speech delivered by Viscount Kato at a meeting of the Bunkai Kyokai (Civilization Association) which was held last month at the residence of Marquis Okuma, the President of the Association. In the course of his speech the Viscount said:

"Since the Restoration Japan has made great progress in civilization, thanks to the combined efforts of the Government and people—so great that in some respects Japan's civilization can be compared favorably with that of any of the Foreign Powers. In other respects, however, Japan's progress appears to leave much to be desired. I have not sufficient time at my disposal now to deal with those points upon which I consider Japan is lagging behind the world, and consequently I shall refrain from entering into details. What I think is most lacking in the Japanese is a full knowledge of things Western. In Western countries also people have a scanty knowledge of Japan and the Japanese. This mutual ignorance of actual conditions is liable to give rise to misunderstandings.

"Although I flatter myself that I have made a careful study of things Western, yet I confess that there are still many things which are beyond my comprehension. For instance, in the present war, America has rendered distinguished services since her participation in the spring of 1917, and it is even said that the Allied victory was largely due to her entry into the war. Wonder is expressed in some quarters what in the world induced that country, which is situated so far from the actual field of conflict, and had no treaty obligations in the matter, to take a hand in the hostilities. Some adduce as the reason for her entry the fact that many Americans were drowned through the sinking of steamers which were torpedoed by German submarines, but it does not appear that America decided to make common cause with the Allies simply on that account. These considerations naturally gave rise to doubts in some Japanese minds whether all the fine things preached by President Wilson and written up by the American

press might not be mere camouflage. In the view of these Japanese, America is not fighting for fine principles but is fighting for self-interest and ambition. I have not been free from these doubts myself, and have studied the newspapers and magazines arriving from abroad with the utmost care in the hope of getting at the truth about America's participation in the war. According to the result of my study, however, it does not appear that America has any particular ambitious design in view. In all likelihood President Wilson is actuated by the lofty ideals which he expounds, and is shaping his course in accordance with the general trend of public opinion in that country. Public opinion in America strongly resents the barbarous deeds perpetrated by Germany in the war, and demands the severe punishment of the country whose acts are destructive of the world's civilization, and in entering the war the American Government, it seems, simply obeyed this popular view. To attribute to America base motives which are, as a matter of fact, alien to her, will therefore be a reflection upon the accusers, as it shows that they are incapable of appreciating high ideals in others, because of their own low moral standard.

"Japan has sent a military force to Siberia and so did America and other Powers. Japanese returning from Siberia speak glibly of the alleged American activity there in securing railway, mining and other rights and interests, but no one gives any substantial ground for their apprehension. In short, they are all frightened by shadows. Their suspicion has no ground at all. In America, on the other hand, some people suspect the true motive of Japan's intervention in Siberia, and are under the impression that Japan is going to take some aggressive

steps. It is important that some proper methods should be devised to remove such misunderstanding in American minds.

"Every one expects that marked changes will come over all things, material and spiritual, as the result of the war. Some of these changes may be welcome, while others may be far otherwise. Some principles preached at present are plausible at first sight, but they may not work well in practical application. It is most inadvisable for the Japanese to adopt all principles indiscriminately, without carefully weighing their merits and demerits. At the same time, it is important for them to have a good knowledge of what is happening in foreign countries and what ideas and sentiments are pervading foreign minds, so that they can make a wise discrimination between good and evil principles. Some foreign ideas are, however, unintelligible to the Japanese. For instance, few Japanese have a clear conception of a League of Nations, which is so earnestly advocated by President Wilson and Viscount Grey.

I have read with the minutest attention a speech by Viscount Grey on the subject which was published in the foreign papers, but failed to grasp his meaning. If I had had no personal acquaintance with Viscount Grey and had had no knowledge of his being an earnest and practical man, the impression I should have received on perusing his speech would be that the British ex-Secretary for Foreign Affairs was formulating his ideals and building a castle in the air. By my personal acquaintance I know him to be a man not given to the advocacy of unpractical theories. For all that, however, I have my doubts whether such an idea as is advocated by him, and many other statesmen, American and British, is really feasible.

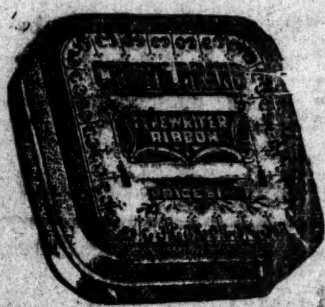
"Viscount Uchida, the Foreign Minister, recently had occasion to refer to the proposal, but I doubt whether he has a clear conception of it. So long as no sudden change comes over human nature it is inevitable that rivalry should arise between nations and conflict of interests should occur between them. How can all causes of future warfare be effectually removed by the proposed League of Nations? As for myself I do not think such a feat is possible, and I am even inclined to proceed to England for the express purpose of studying the question. This is one instance showing how difficult it is thoroughly to understand the mental attitude of foreign people. Presumptuous as it may appear, I fancy that I am among those few Japanese who have some good knowledge of things Western, and yet I find many things pertaining to the West which I cannot quite understand. Therefore my conviction of the necessity of studying conditions abroad deepens as time goes on."

It is rather an unpleasant confession that so many of Viscount Kato's countrymen only suspect hidden baseness when they witness an action apparently disinterested. As regards the League of Nations, there are evidently a good many in the West who find the idea running counter to their prejudices, and it is not surprising, therefore, that the statesman who presented the Twenty-one Demands to China should find some difficulty in visualizing Japan adhering to a League beneath whose beneficent sway such impositions of the will of one country upon another would be impossible.

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Publish Committee's Report On 'B' Company Dismissal

(Continued from Page 1)

good reason for refusing to accept Mr. Heal's resignation, namely, that disciplinary circumstances with which he had been connected were then under investigation by the Commandant. The committee are strongly of opinion that to allow a member to resign when by so doing he might escape the possible consequences of an alleged wrongful act would be subversive of Corps discipline and detrimental to the community's interests. Moreover, having regard to the origin of Article 2 of the Council's Regulations (Annual Report of the Municipal Council for 1899, page 9), the committee cannot conceive that such an interpretation was ever intended by the Council or would be acceptable to the Corps.

The committee accordingly find that Mr. Heal was a member of the Corps at the time his dismissal was published in Orders.

Why He Was Dismissed

(1) The committee find that the circumstances leading to Mr. Heal's dismissal are as follows:

(a) That on October 8, 15 and 22 Mr. Heal (in common with other N. C. Officers of "B" Co., British) absented himself without leave from drills which had been ordered and at two of which his attendance had been specially required.

The point arises as to whether Order No. 108 issued by the O. C. "B" Co. British and the instructions issued by him to his non-commissioned officers in a memorandum dated October 21 are "orders" in the military sense of the terms. The committee hold that they must be so considered; and that, even though non-compliance with orders may on occasion be overlooked or condoned by a unit commander, such non-compliance may none the less amount to disobedience within the meaning of Article 26 of the Council's Regulations for the S.V.C. Moreover, in this case the committee are of opinion that Mr. Heal's non-compliance with company orders was aggravated by the circumstances, as they cannot dispute his action in this matter from that of other non-commissioned officers in the company.

(b) That on October 12 Mr. Heal, while still an active member of the company, rendered himself non-effective by returning his arms and equipment to headquarters without leave.

The committee can only regard Mr. Heal's action in the matter as exhibiting an entire lack of appreciation of the spirit of discipline upon which service in the S.V.C. is necessarily based.

(c) That on November 1 and subsequent occasions Mr. Heal failed to attend the Court of Inquiry when ordered to do so.

In this connection the committee note that notwithstanding repeated admonitions from Captain Cubitt, Mr. Heal persisted in placing his own interpretation on Article 2 of the Council's Regulations in disregard of the provisions of Article 26 by which he had undertaken on enrolment to be bound.

A full consideration of all the circumstances as set out above leaves no doubt in the minds of the committee that the said circumstances did in fact warrant the action taken by the Commandant in regard to Mr. Heal as detailed in Corps Order No. 101 of December 6. The committee recommend, however, that the word "dismissed" in the order be amended to read "discharged".

The committee recommend that their findings be brought to the attention of Mr. Heal. Thereafter, it appears to the committee, the adjustment of the matter is in Mr. Heal's own hands. If he desires to express regret for what he has done, then it is understood that he can be reinstated forthwith and allowed to resign. If on the other hand Mr. Heal does not desire to do this then, in the committee's view, no further action in the matter on the part of the Council is called for. It is further suggested that in the event of an adjustment being reached on the lines indicated, there would be no need to publish the findings of this committee.

E. H. Fraser,
H. D. Marryat,
A. Hilton-Johnson.

Council's Letter to Mr. Heal

A copy of the report was forwarded to Mr. Heal by the Council with the following letter:

Shanghai, January 9, 1919.
Sir,—I am directed to refer to the correspondence which has passed between us in regard to your "dismissal" from "B" Company British of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, to send you herewith enclosed a copy of the report drawn up by H. M. Consul-General, Captain Marryat and Major Hilton-Johnson, and to inform you that, in pursuance of the recommendations therein contained, the Council will, as you may prefer, either direct the re-issue of Corps Order No. 101 with the word "discharged" substituted for the word "dismissed" or upon an expression of regret for your action in this matter direct withdrawal of the Corps Order in question and your immediate reinstatement with permission to resign.

Should the first alternative be adopted, the Council intends, in order to avoid future misunderstandings, to publish the report in the Municipal Gazette in extenso; on the other hand, should the second alternative be adopted, the report will be published to the Corps only with the

concluding paragraph omitted, unless you should desire its publication. I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
N. O. LINDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Mr. Heal's Reply

Mr. Heal's reply to the Council and the final reply of the Municipal body follow:

Shanghai, January 14, 1919.

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of a letter from the Acting Secretary, dated January 9, enclosing copy of the report of the committee appointed by the Council to advise it concerning my so-called "dismissal" from "B" Company S. V. C. I beg to remind you that on December 28 in reply to your letter (informing me that these three gentlemen would be asked to undertake this duty, I wrote suggesting that as business claims and legal points were involved two well known gentlemen, one a business man and one a lawyer, in official position should also be appointed. The Council refused my request. I also asked that a few simple and reasonable conditions should be observed, but only one was kept, namely, that my father should be present with me. One condition was that my enrolment form should be produced as the only contract between myself and the Council. This was not done. By that I agreed amongst other things, that I would serve in the Corps and become an efficient for three consecutive years. I served for four years without a mark against my name. As the Council did not produce my enrolment form I produced one also issued by the S.V.C. Staff, on the back of which it was stated that the Commandant had the right to dismiss any member "except a non-commissioned officer." That form was detained by the committee and has not been returned to me.

I notice that the more serious charges brought against me in the Commandant's report have been dropped. The Council will know that as they refused my reasonable conditions, I did not in any way undertake to abide by the findings of the committee. I attended as a matter of courtesy only. The report of the committee does not appear to me to be in accordance with the regulations which I promised to obey nor with the usage of the S.V.C. since I have known it in three important matters.

1.—(Findings) Paragraph 2. The committee admit that there is no regulation requiring a volunteer upon resigning to consider himself a member of the Corps until his resignation has been accepted, and I submit with all deference and respect that their view that a member's resignation cannot be effective until it has been accepted, is contrary to the plain words of Regulations No. 2 and 25 and to the customary procedure of the S.V.C. I had already completed my contract with the Council.

I also point out that at the time I resigned no disciplinary circumstances were then under "investigation" by the Commandant. I would again mention that the Captain's report was dated three days after my resignation. The committee must have been misinformed on this point. Thus the committee's view on this matter falls to the ground and on their own showing the Captain had no reason for withholding acceptance of resignation.

2.—Paragraph 3 (a). I was absent from two drills only for satisfactory reasons which were laid before the committee, one being detention by business claims. The Regulations do not give any officer commanding a company authority to make any drill compulsory. As a volunteer I more than fulfilled my obligations for efficiency as stated in part 3, pages 18 and 19, and at the time of my resignation I had already by a year more than completed my contract with the Council. It has never been accepted in the Corps that an officer has such power. I respectfully ask the Council what authority the S.V.C. has over the business and or civilian life of a member? I certainly never promised more than to make myself efficient for three years under penalty of \$7 per year.

3.—(b). It is an entire innovation to hold that leave must be obtained before a volunteer can give in his kit. If this is so, why did the orderly room, which is entirely under the direct control of the staff, readily accept my kit without question or demur, and at once give me an official receipt? My kit was in the orderly room for only two hours before my resignation was in the Captain's hands, and during that time I had to attend fully to my employer's business. If that made V. C. has over the business and or civilian life of a member? I certainly never promised more than to make myself efficient for three years under penalty of \$7 per year.

4.—(c). As the Council knows I

offered to attend the Court of Inquiry in private capacity but was refused. I have given no interpretation of Regulation No. 2, I only took the plain meaning of the English words, considering they meant what they said. Neither did the Captain give any interpretation.

I would refer the Council to the interviews between the Chairman of the Watch Committee and my father and myself arranged on his initiative before this committee was appointed. The chairman never suggested that a Captain's permission was required before a volunteer could resign. He plainly said to my father: "I know your son has not done anything wrong" or words to that effect. He admitted that a "mistake" had been made and suggested a plan which he thought would satisfactorily end the trouble. In this connection I beg to complain that the Council deleted an important paragraph of my letter dated December 18, in the copies laid before the committee.

In conclusion I beg to point out that the Council and the committee have avoided any reference to the fact that my so-called "dismissal" was published broadcast in the public press by the Council's agents. I can only conclude that it was done for the purpose of publicly disgracing me. I do not know where the Council has the legal or moral authority to do so. The Council must know that in other cases of dismissal of volunteers, the dismissal has been posted in company orders (a recent case in "B" company will bear me out) so that only those concerned within the company know. In some serious cases where men have been under the influence of drink while on parade and on duty (I need not enter into details) no Corps Order has been published in the press.

If after four years of faithful voluntary service to the Council, such is the possible reward, what attraction can the Shanghai Volunteer Corps have for men who desire to serve the community?

As the Council has not in any way replied to my complaint in the paragraph I should be obliged if it will do so.

Yours truly,
ARTHUR J. HEAL,
E. C. FRASER, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council
and Civil Commandant, S.V.C.
Council Room,
Shanghai, January 17, 1919.

Issue is Closed
Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 14 addressed to the Chairman of Council further on the subject of your "dismissal" from "B" Company British of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

In reply I am directed to inform you that the Council is unwilling to enter into any further argument upon the matter and, as you have failed to indicate your wishes in respect of the suggestions contained in my letter of January 9, has no option but to direct the re-issue of Corps Order No. 101 with the word "discharged" substituted for the word "dismissed" and the publication of the next issue of the Municipal Gazette of the report drawn up by H. M. Consul-General, Captain Marryat and Major Hilton-Johnson, together with a copy of my letter of January 9 and a copy of this letter.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
N. O. LINDELL,
Acting Secretary.

A. J. HEAL, Esq.,

L'Ami Fritz Tonight

The French Amateur Dramatic Club will stage "L'Ami Fritz," at the Lyceum Theatre tonight and Saturday night. The cast includes the best of the local French amateurs. The scenes are laid in Alsace-Lorraine prior to 1870.

The cast:
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Frederic Arpentier, célibataire.
Ch. Baudou
Hanezo Percepteur, célibataire.
C. Buy
Christel Fernier de Kobus... F. Roy
Joseph Bohemien... P. Tisseau
Un Paicheur... Barberot
Suzel, fille de Christel.
Mme. P. Tisseau
Catherine, servante de Kobus.
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Liebeth, femme de service... B. Magy
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All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless remedies.

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Clarke's Blood Mixture is pleasant to take and guaranteed harmless to the most delicate constitution of either sex. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

News Briefs

The promotion of 2nd Lieutenant S. Kobayashi to be Lieutenant in the Japanese Co., S.V.C., upon recommendation of the Commandant, is reported in the Municipal Gazette.

With a view to the completion of the site for the Public School for Girls the Council has concluded arrangements for the purchase of a piece of unregistered land at the corner of Tifeng and Yu Yuen Roads at the rate of Tls. 2,500 per mow, or Tls. 4,900 for mow 1.8.

Members recently elected to the American Woman's Club are especially invited to attend the meeting of the Literary Department to be held at the Carlton Cafe this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. Members are asked to bring photographs dealing with the subjects under discussion early so that they may be hung prior to the talks. Four speakers will read papers on engineering works in China.

Eighty men of the French Annamite Infantry, whose enlistment period has expired, arrived in Shanghai Tuesday night from Tientsin. They are on their way to Saigon. Temporary quarters were given them at the French Military Depot at Lokawai.

Fourteen men, most of them armed with revolvers, entered the residence of a wealthy Chinese at the corner of Amoy and Soochow Roads Tuesday night, held up the occupants and made away with nearly \$3,000 worth of jewelry and money. No arrest was made.

The case of F. Fernandez versus J. Owens was ordered to be struck out of the list yesterday in the British Supreme Court on account of the failure of the plaintiff to attend. The claim was for \$112.93 for money loaned and refreshments supplied.

Obituary

Mrs. Annie S. Grant
China Press Correspondence
Ningpo, January 10.—Mrs. Annie S. Grant, wife of Dr. J. S. Grant of the American Baptist Mission Hospital, Ningpo, died at the family home in Ningpo on January 7.

Mrs. Grant came to Ningpo with her husband in 1899 and during this period of more than a quarter of a century had shown herself a friend to Westerners and Chinese alike. Her home was always open to receive the many friends from the missionary, business and Chinese communities who found pleasure and comfort in her company.

Her constant, faithful work in the hospital, ably supplementing that of her devoted husband, can never be forgotten by the thousands of sufferers who received instruction and comfort from her nor by her fellow workers who were stimulated by her example to more unflinching zeal in the work of bringing the knowledge of Christ to the Ningpo people.

Mrs. Grant had been in failing health for some years. When she went on furlough in 1917 there was some doubt of her living long enough to return but her great desire to die and be buried among

the people with whom she had spent her life was granted. She returned in October last with Dr. Grant and their daughter-in-law, Mrs. J. B. Grant, but had been unable to leave the house since entering it on the day of her arrival in Ningpo. The call to "come up higher" came as a sweet relief from pain and weariness.

Dr. Grant, together with his son, Dr. John B. Grant, of Peking, have the warmest sympathy of hundreds of friends in their time of bereavement.

Mr. Granville Altman

China Press Correspondence
Vladivostok, Siberia, January 9.—Granville Altman, a well-known Britisher of Vladivostok, who died on January 7, was accorded military and naval honors today by the British forces at the funeral, which took place at the "Suffolk Room" of the British Patriotic League.

Mr. Altman was an ardent supporter of the British Red Cross work in Siberia and also a warm friend of the American Red Cross. His funeral was largely attended by

representative official and civilian persons. Death was caused by pneumonia. Mr. Altman had been a resident of Vladivostok for several years, coming from Borneo, where he had lived for a considerable period. He was born in England. A widow and two young sons survive him.

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(Second Section)
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be prepaid

Replies must be
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SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1919

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I, the undersigned, will not be responsible for any debts whatsoever contracted, or any purchases made, by any person or persons, not authorised under my own signature or by my personal instructions.

JULIEN HEIMENDINGER,
Sole Proprietor of the
"Auto Castle,"
228 Avenue Joffre.
20940

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NOTICE

Our route to America is restored.
J. D. GAINES, Supt.

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O. A. JANSSON,
Master.
20917

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opposite the Garden Bridge.

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THE OWNERS of the above Wharves having sold the same to the MITSUBISHI TRADING COMPANY hereby give notice to holders of Wharf Warrants and Landing Accounts covering goods stored at the said Wharves that all such documents are to be handed in to Messrs. Mitsubishi Co.'s Chang Kah Pang Wharf Office at Pootung on or before the 31st day of January, 1919, in exchange for new documents which will be duly issued by the Mitsubishi Co.'s Chang Kah Pang Wharf Office.

The Chang Kah Pang Wharves,
HOPKINS, DUNN & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Shanghai, 17th January, 1919.

The Chang Kah Pang Wharves

THE undersigned hereby give notice that they will issue new Wharf Warrants and Landing Accounts to all holders of such documents covering goods stored at the above Wharves issued by the late Owners. All documents must be handed in to Messrs. Mitsubishi Co.'s Chang Kah Pang Wharf Office at Pootung on or before the 31st day of January, 1919.

Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd.
Shanghai Branch.
T. K. GOTOH,
p.p. Manager.
Shanghai, 17th January, 1919.
20892

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Shanghai Race Club

NOTICE

The Annual General Meeting will be held at the Grand Stand at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 30th January, 1919.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

Shanghai Race Club

NOTICE

Voting Members willing to serve either as Stewards or on the Balloting Committee for the ensuing year are requested to send in their names to the undersigned before 5 p.m. on Wednesday, 29th January, 1919.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
20874

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Six New Sorts—
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The Organisations affiliated in the above Association have decided to divide the work of supplying warm garments for Siberia (for which work subscriptions will be gratefully received by the Hon. Treas. of the different Organisations) as follows:

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Padded garments (worn, Chinese), American Red Cross,
Shanghai Chapter,
Hon. Treas. J. J. Keegan, Esq.,
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(worn garments, in good condition, may be sent to 25
Ave. Edouard VII, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fri-
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Women's garments (new), Russian Section, A.W.R.A.,
Mme. Grosse, Russian Consulate General.

Children's garments, padded and other (new), B.W.W.A.,
Hon. Treas. Sir H. de Sausmarez,
H.B.M. Supreme Court.

Infants' clothing (new), Italian Women's Work
Hon. Treas. Monsieur Bena, 63 Szechuen Road and
French Croix Rouge,
Hon. Treas. Monsieur Gills, Municipalite Francaise.

All worn foreign clothing may be sent to the A.R.C.,
18a Kiangse Road, or to Mr. H. H. Browett, Siberian Com-
forts Fund, 22 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.
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LOST, black and white Japanese
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English and Chinese translations
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ments, advertisements, articles and
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experienced in consulate, syndicate,
journalistic, commercial and official
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Museum Road or P. D. 159, Hai-
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Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 14

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WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and
back, (with bathrooms and ver-
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Telephone North 432.

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20866

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TO LET, offices and godowns on
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RESPONSIBLE POSITION, as
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ment of a foreign firm, wanted by:
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Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
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WANTED, by American firm, a
good stenographer and office assis-
tant. Reply, stating salary expected,
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import firm. Apply to Box 48,
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TEACHER (Chinese) of English
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ence given to college graduate
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WANTED, good mounted stereo-
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FOR SALE, a few hand and
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Liengyi Mercantile Co., Y. 154,
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FOR SALE, complete riding outfit
(astride), consisting of hat, coat,
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cost \$110.00. Willing to sell at
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FOR SALE, Scripps-Booth 2/3-
seater car, in splendid condition,
good as new, only been driven by
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first-class order and condition.
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FOR SALE: One "Milburn"
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Car can be seen at Andersen,
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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 22, 1919.

Money and Bullion

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 Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
 @ 119=Ts. 44.03
 @ 72.5=Mex. \$15.90
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 S'hai Gold Bars: 973 touch Ts. 253
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 Bank Rate of Discount: 5%
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 Ex. N.Y. on London: T.T. G. 4.763

Exchange Closing Quotations

London: Demand 5/0
 India: Demand 5/0
 Paris: Demand 5/0
 New York: Demand 5/0
 Hongkong: Demand 5/0
 Japan: Demand 5/0
 Batavia: Demand 5/0
 Singapore: Demand 5/0

Banks Buying Rates

London: Demand 5/0
 London: 4 m/s. Cds. 5/2
 London: 4 m/s. Docy. 5/2
 London: 6 m/s. Cds. 5/3
 London: 6 m/s. Docy. 5/3
 Paris: 4 m/s. 631
 New York: 4 m/s. 1201
 New York: 4 m/s. Docy. 1231

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate
 For Roubles
 Roubles 1,300 = Ts. 100
 Roubles 100 = Mex. \$10.50

Customs House Exchange Rates

For January
 Hk. Ts. 3.53 @ 5/11
 " 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50
 " 1 @ 684 Francs 7.40
 " 0.74 @ 1211 Gold \$1
 " 1 @ 421 Yen 2.61
 " 1 @ 15 Rupees 4.23
 " 1 @ Roubles —

PARIS EXCHANGE

(French Wireless)
 Paris, January 21—(Via
 and Koukama) Paris exchange
 rates: London cheques
 War Loans:
 3 percent 1917 75.35
 4 percent 1917 75.35
 Liberty Loans:
 4 percent 1918 75.75
 5 percent 1918 95.50

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.
 Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at
 10 Canton Road,
 Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road.
 Seven minutes from Bund by tram.
 Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up										(Main Line)		Nanking To Shanghai North—Down									
STATIONS		Local	Express E.	Fast	3rd and 4th	Fast	Local	Fast	Local	Express E.	STATIONS		Local	Fast	Local	Fast	3rd and 4th	Fast	Local	Express E.	
SHANGHAI NORTH		..	7.05	8.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	22.05	22.05	PEKING		..	..	18.45	19.45	21.15	22.15	23.05	23.05	
SOOCHOW		..	8.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	16.15	18.20	21.05	21.05	TIENTSIN		..	..	19.45	20.45	21.45	22.45	23.35	23.35	
WUJIAO		..	9.22	11.24	12.41	15.44	19.37	20.35	21.10	21.10	CENTRAL (dep.)		..	..	21.45	22.45	23.45	24.45	25.35	25.35	
CHANGCHOW		6.50	10.31	12.14	14.01	16.48	21.15	22.15	22.15	22.15	NANKING		..	..	18.45	19.45	21.15	22.15	23.05	23.05	
YANGTSE		8.05	12.09	14.31	16.16	17.41	..	..	..	..	PUKOW		..	..	21.45	22.45	23.45	24.45	25.35	25.35	
CHUNSIANG		8.35	12.38	14.59	16.44	18.22	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	22.45	23.45	24.45	25.35	26.25	26.25	
NANKING		11.10	13.48	14.55	16.20	19.50	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	23.45	24.45	25.45	26.35	27.25	27.25	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NANKING		..	..	21.45	22.45	23.45	24.45	25.35	25.35	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	CHUNSIANG		..	..	20.45	21.45	22.45	23.45	24.35	24.35	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	YANGTSE		..	..	20.45	21.45	22.45	23.45	24.35	24.35	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	CHANGCHOW		7.00	..	20.45	21.45	22.45	23.45	24.35	24.35	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	SOOCHOW		6.55	7.10	21.25	22.25	23.25	24.25	25.15	25.15	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	WUJIAO		6.55	8.05	21.25	22.25	23.25	24.25	25.15	25.15	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	22.25	23.25	24.25	25.15	26.05	26.05	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	SHANGHAI		12.15	13.15	14.20	15.20	16.20	17.10	18.00	18.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NORTH		12.15	13.15	14.20	15.20	16.20	17.10	18.00	18.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	15.20	16.20	17.20	18.10	19.00	19.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	16.20	17.20	18.20	19.10	20.00	20.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	17.20	18.20	19.20	20.10	21.00	21.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	18.20	19.20	20.20	21.10	22.00	22.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	19.20	20.20	21.20	22.10	23.00	23.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	20.20	21.20	22.20	23.10	24.00	24.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	21.20	22.20	23.20	24.10	25.00	25.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	22.20	23.20	24.20	25.10	26.00	26.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	23.20	24.20	25.20	26.10	27.00	27.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	24.20	25.20	26.20	27.10	28.00	28.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	25.20	26.20	27.20	28.10	29.00	29.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	26.20	27.20	28.20	29.10	30.00	30.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	27.20	28.20	29.20	30.10	31.00	31.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	28.20	29.20	30.20	31.10	32.00	32.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	29.20	30.20	31.20	32.10	33.00	33.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	30.20	31.20	32.20	33.10	34.00	34.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	31.20	32.20	33.20	34.10	35.00	35.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	32.20	33.20	34.20	35.10	36.00	36.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	33.20	34.20	35.20	36.10	37.00	37.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	34.20	35.20	36.20	37.10	38.00	38.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	35.20	36.20	37.20	38.10	39.00	39.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	36.20	37.20	38.20	39.10	40.00	40.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	37.20	38.20	39.20	40.10	41.00	41.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	38.20	39.20	40.20	41.10	42.00	42.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	39.20	40.20	41.20	42.10	43.00	43.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	40.20	41.20	42.20	43.10	44.00	44.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	41.20	42.20	43.20	44.10	45.00	45.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	42.20	43.20	44.20	45.10	46.00	46.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	43.20	44.20	45.20	46.10	47.00	47.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	44.20	45.20	46.20	47.10	48.00	48.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	45.20	46.20	47.20	48.10	49.00	49.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	46.20	47.20	48.20	49.10	50.00	50.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	47.20	48.20	49.20	50.10	51.00	51.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	48.20	49.20	50.20	51.10	52.00	52.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	49.20	50.20	51.20	52.10	53.00	53.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	50.20	51.20	52.20	53.10	54.00	54.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	51.20	52.20	53.20	54.10	55.00	55.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	52.20	53.20	54.20	55.10	56.00	56.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	53.20	54.20	55.20	56.10	57.00	57.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	54.20	55.20	56.20	57.10	58.00	58.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	55.20	56.20	57.20	58.10	59.00	59.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	56.20	57.20	58.20	59.10	60.00	60.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	57.20	58.20	59.20	60.10	61.00	61.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	58.20	59.20	60.20	61.10	62.00	62.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	59.20	60.20	61.20	62.10	63.00	63.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	60.20	61.20	62.20	63.10	64.00	64.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	61.20	62.20	63.20	64.10	65.00	65.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	62.20	63.20	64.20	65.10	66.00	66.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	63.20	64.20	65.20	66.10	67.00	67.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	64.20	65.20	66.20	67.10	68.00	68.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	65.20	66.20	67.20	68.10	69.00	69.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	66.20	67.20	68.20	69.10	70.00	70.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	67.20	68.20	69.20	70.10	71.00	71.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	68.20	69.20	70.20	71.10	72.00	72.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	69.20	70.20	71.20	72.10	73.00	73.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	70.20	71.20	72.20	73.10	74.00	74.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	71.20	72.20	73.20	74.10	75.00	75.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	72.20	73.20	74.20	75.10	76.00	76.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	73.20	74.20	75.20	76.10	77.00	77.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	74.20	75.20	76.20	77.10	78.00	78.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	75.20	76.20	77.20	78.10	79.00	79.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	76.20	77.20	78.20	79.10	80.00	80.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	77.20	78.20	79.20	80.10	81.00	81.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	78.20	79.20	80.20	81.10	82.00	82.00	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..											

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.
 Capital £1,200,000
 Reserve Fund £2,000,000
 Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

Head Office:
 22 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
 Sir Montagu Cornhill Turner, Chairman.
 Sir Duncan Carmichael.
 T. Guthrie, Esq.
 Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
 W. H. Neville Gochen, Esq.
 The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
 W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
 Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
 The Bank of England.
 The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
 The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.
 The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
 The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
 Amritsar, Lahore, Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Peking, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Manila, Cebu, Singapore, Batavia, Soerabaya, Medan, Palembang, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, New York, London, Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Rouen, Calais, Antwerp, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, London, Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Rouen, Calais, Antwerp, Amsterdam, Rotterdam.

Shanghai Branch 12, The Bund.
 Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
 Interest allowed on Current Deposits Accounts according to arrangement.
 Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
 A. I. D. STEWART, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 45,000,000
 Reserve Fund Frs. 50,000,000

Head Office: HANOI.
 Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
 London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Branches:
 1. France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
 2. In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
 L. ARDAIN, Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
 41 Kiangse Road.
 Telephone C. 1941.
 Telegraphic Address "Khabex."

Capital Yen 10,000,000
 Head Office Peking.
 Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.
 Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.
 Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.
 Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.
 Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.
 Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiangsu, Taiching, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Fochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.
 YOA YU, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital £15,000,000
 Reserve Funds:—
 Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. £15,000,000
 Silver 19,500,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
 Court of Directors:
 Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak Chairman.
 O. T. M. Edkins Esq., Deputy Chairman.
 A. H. Compton Esq.
 Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
 C. S. Gubbay Esq.
 Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
 B. V. D. Parr Esq.
 W. L. Pattenden Esq.
 J. A. Plummer Esq.

Chief Manager:
 Longkong—N. J. STARR.
 Branches and Agencies:
 Amoy, Ipoh, Penang, Bangkok, Johore, Rangoon, Batavia, Kobe, Saigon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, S. Francisco, Calcutta, London, Shanghai, Canton, Lyons, Singapore, Colombo, Malacca, Sourabaya, Fochow, Manila, Tientsin, Hankow, Nagasaki, Taiching, Harbin, New York, Vladivostok, Iloilo, Peking, Yokohama.
 London Bankers:
 London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.
 Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
 Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
 Local Bills Discounted.
 Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
 Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.
 A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully paid) 55,000,000
 Reserve Fund 26,960,000
 Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 2,500,000
 Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.
 Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
 London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Branches:
 Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas. Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Milan: Credito Italiano.

Far Eastern Branches:
 Bombay, Hallar, Nicolayewsk, Chingchun, Hankow, O-Amur (Kwan-chendze), Hongkong, Shanghai, Chefoo, Manchouli, Tientsin, Dairen, Newchwang, Vladivostok, Yokohama.
 35 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.
 Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
 Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
 Safe Deposit Boxes.
 L. JEZLESKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for Asia.

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 Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.
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 Safe Deposit Boxes.
 L. JEZLESKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for Asia.

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 Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
 Safe Deposit Boxes.
 L. JEZLESKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for Asia.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)
 Authorized Capital \$60,000,000.00
 Paid-Up Capital \$12,275,000.00
 Reserve Fund \$1,298,552.68
 Special Reserve Fund \$1,899,933.68

Head Office: PEKING.
 Branches and Agencies:
 Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Kailong, Hankow, Changchun, Wuhu, Ichang, Antung, Anking, Changsha, Dairen, Hangchow, Nanchang, Moukden, Ningpo, Kinkiang, Newchwang, Nanking, Fochow, Harbin, Chinkiang, Amoy, Kirin, Haichow, Canton, Tsinan, Soochow, Hongkong, Chefoo, Wushieh, Swatow, Tsingtau, Yangchow, Chungking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
 3 HANKOW ROAD.
 Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Dollar Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
 For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
 For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
 For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.
 SHUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.
 Shanghai, 1st Nov., 1918.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
 3 HANKOW ROAD.
 Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Dollar Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
 For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
 For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
 For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.
 SHUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.
 Shanghai, 1st Nov., 1918.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
 3 HANKOW ROAD.
 Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Dollar Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
 For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
 For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
 For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.
 SHUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.
 Shanghai, 1st Nov., 1918.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
 3 HANKOW ROAD.
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 Shanghai, 1st Nov., 1918.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
 National City Bank Building,
 55 Wall Street, New York.
 H. T. B. Green,
 President & General Manager.

Capital and Surplus U.S. \$6,500,000
 Undivided Profits U.S. \$1,713,000

London Office:
 36 Bishopsgate, E. C.
 San Francisco Office:
 232 Montgomery Street.
 For Eastern Branches:
 China: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton, Japan: Yokohama, Kobe, Philippines: Manila, Cebu, India: Bombay, Calcutta, Straits Settlements: Singapore, Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
 Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon
 Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
 Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
 Santiago, Puerto Plata.
 In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with The National City Bank of New York we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo, Valparaiso.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.
 H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

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Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital France 45,000,000
 one-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
 Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1912.

Head Office:
 General Manager, Andre Berthelot.
 General Manager, A. J. Fernotte.

Head Office:
 74 Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
 Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunnanfu.

BANKERS:
 In France: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
 In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
 In New York: Redmond & Co.
 In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana.
 Credits granted on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.
 Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
 Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.
 G. LION, Manager.

SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS BANK, LTD.
 Capital \$541,000.00
 Reserve Fund \$6,960,000.00
 Deposits (June 30, 1918) \$3,688,000.00
 Cable and Telegraphic Address: "COMSAV-BANK"
 Telephone: Central 4522.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China and domestic exchange a specialty.
 Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.
 Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
 Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum.
 Pocket Savings Banks.
 Safe Deposit Boxes.
 K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

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Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkong Market as compiled on January 21, 1919.

Butcher's Meat
 Beef per lb. 14-20
 Mutton " 16-20
 Pork " 26-30
 Veal " 26-30

Fish
 Bream per lb. 18-20
 Cod " 20-30
 Mandarin " 20-30
 Pomfret " 26-30
 Salmon " 16-18
 Saitil " none
 Soles " 16-18
 Whitebait " 16-20

Game, Poultry and Eggs
 Deer each \$2.00-\$2.50
 Duck " 40-50
 Eggs per doz. 18-24
 Fowl per lb. 16-18
 Turkey " 30-35
 Geese each \$1.00-\$1.40
 Hare " 10-15
 Partridge " 20-25
 Pheasant " 20-25
 Pigeons " none
 Plover " 18-20
 Snipe " 14-16
 Teal " 14-16
 Wild Duck " 30-35
 Wild Geese " 40-50
 Wild Pigeons " 10-12
 Woodcock " 40-50

Fruit
 Apricots per lb. none
 Apples " 14-20
 Bananas " 6-7
 Cherries " none
 Chestnuts " 10-12
 Figs per doz. 25-30
 Lemons each 8-10
 Lichees per lb. none
 Mangoes each none
 Mongosteens per doz. none
 Melons each none
 Oranges per lb. 8-12
 Peaches " none
 Pears " 10-12
 Persimmons " none
 Peaches " none
 Plums " none
 Pineapples each 15-20
 Strawberries per lb. 8-10
 Walnuts " 12-14

Vegetables
 Artichokes per lb. 2-3
 Asparagus per doz. none
 Radishes per bunch 1-2
 Spinach per lb. 3-4
 Tomatoes " 8-10
 Turnips per bunch 2-3
 French Beans per lb. 8-10
 Broad Beans " 8-10
 Beetroot per bunch 12-14
 Cabbage each 3-4
 Carrots per bunch 2-3
 Cauliflower each 10-20
 Celery per bunch 8-10
 Egg Plant per lb. 6-8
 Green Corn each 2-3
 Leeks per bunch 2-3
 Mushrooms per lb. none
 Onions " 8-10
 Parsnips per bunch 3-4
 Potatoes per picul \$1.75-\$2

Grain and Flour
 Flour American per 50 lbs. \$4.00
 Flour Australian " 3.25
 Rice per 200 lbs. \$7.00

Milk
 Foreign dairies per bottle 30

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

"This is at once a spiritual link with America, and yet one of the great barriers to friendship between the two peoples. We are not sure whether we are better men than Americans. Whether we are really better than French, Germans, Russians, Italians, Chinese or any other race, is of course, more than a question, but those peoples are all so different from us that we are bound I suppose, secretly to com-

WEATHER		4 A.M. 9 A.M.	
Bar. at 23° F. inches	30.44	30.44	
Variation for 24 hrs.	-0.06	-0.06	
Variation for 12 hrs.	10.02	10.01	
Wind—Direction	NW	NW	
Wind—Miles per hour	3.7	3.1	
Temperature (Fahr.)	29°	27½°	
Humidity %	90	99	
Nebulosity 0-10	0	0	
Rainfall inches	—	—	

Astor Grill Rooms

Table Boarders

will find the best of food (home style), good service, and most moderate prices by the month

We cater specially for
Private Dinner Parties

Bring your wife, your mother, your sisters,
your friends.

13 - 14 - 15 Broadway. Tel. North 1846

Siccawei Weather Report

Remarked on the 21.—Snowfall at Shanghai, in the Yangtze Valley and all over the Chiang province. The barometers have moderately fallen in the Central districts but have kept over the average and the Chinese anticyclone has extended over the whole of the Yangtze valley. This moderate barometric fall is responsible for the snow precipitation experienced in our region. The temperature minimum meanwhile was 32° and the temperature minimum meanwhile was 32° 8F higher than on the previous day. However the daily mean was almost identical on the 20th and 21st because of the high cloudiness of the last day.

Morning of the 22.—Very fine and cold dry weather. See on the ponds. Snow frozen all over the fields.

Wednesday, January 22, 1919.			
WEATHER		4 A.M. 9 A.M.	
Bar. at 23° F. inches	30.44	30.46	
Variation for 24 hrs.	-0.06	-0.04	
Variation for 12 hrs.	10.92	10.01	
Wind—Direction	NW	NW	
Wind—Miles per hour	3.7	3.1	
Temperature (Fahr.)	29°	27½°	
Humidity %	99	99	
Nebulosity 0-10	0	0	
Rainfall inches	—	—	

THE

ALL

**BRITISH
R.O.M. TYRES**

AS SUPPLIED TO
H. M. WAR OFFICE

Sole Agents For China

SHANGHAI GARAGE CO.
SHANGHAI

IN STOCK

AMUSEMENTS

Société Dramatique Française

Lyceum Theatre

Thursday, 23rd and Saturday, 25th January

"L'Ami Fritz"

Comedy in 3 Acts by Ereckmann-Chatrian

Prices as usual
Booking at Moutrie's

OLYMPIC THEATRE

PROGRAMME

for

TONIGHT

"DRILLING FIREMEN"

Interesting

"MANON LESCAUT"

Drama in Three Parts

"A MIX-UP IN ART"

Comedy

"The Romance of Moly Burke"

Comedy

"SPEED AND SUSPICIOUS"

Comedy

VICTORIA THEATRE

PROGRAMME

for

TONIGHT

"From Marseilles to Corsica"

Interesting

"THE POLITICAL SCANDAL"

A Dramatically Appealing Story

Four Parts

"A Sport of Circumstances"

Comedy

"A Bunch of Flowers"

Comedy

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Saturday, January 25th
at 9.15 p.m.

THIRD GRAND CONCERT

PROGRAMME

Tshicowsky, Boradin, Thsekovsky

BY

THE PETROGRAD CHAMBER
ENSEMBLE

"ZIMRO"

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S

Direction: Mr. STOK

(The Theatre will be specially heated)

The Rev. Malpas Resigns
From Medhurst CollegeLeaves Headmastership To Undertake Other Work, He
Announces At Closing Exercises

The resignation of the Rev. E. J. Malpas from the headmastership of Medhurst College was announced at the closing exercise of the college yesterday. The announcement was received by the student body as well as his colleagues with regret. Every effort has been made to persuade Mr. Malpas to remain in his office but he could not do so. He will remain as an active worker of the London Missionary Society, but said that he was not yet settled as to

what particular branch of work he will undertake. Mr. Malpas will be succeeded by the Rev. S. Couling, the noted Chinese scholar and editor of the Encyclopaedia Sinica.

The program yesterday, held in the spacious hall of the college, was a decided success. The principal speakers were Mr. Chang Yi-pang, Special Commissioner for the Supervision of the Destruction of Opium; Mr. J. Kerfoot, who presided; Mr. Malpas, who delivered his annual report on the work of the college, and Dr. C. J. Davenport, who expressed his appreciation for the valuable services of Mr. Malpas as headmaster of the college. Mrs. G. Grayrigg, wife of the commander of the Chinese Company, S.V.C., distributed the certificates and prizes to the various successful students and was herself the recipient of a floral basket.

Two Students Pass Examinations

Two students of the college have successfully passed the matriculation examination of the Hongkong University. They are Mr. Tsu Vi-sung, who has been retained by the college as a member of the teaching staff, and Mr. Tsang Ding-zau, who has proceeded to Hongkong to continue his studies in the university to which he had been admitted. It was also announced that Messrs. Zi Hoen-tsang and Sung Chien had passed the senior local examination of the university and Messrs. Zung Hoong-kyuin, Oong Seu-sung, Tsoung Zung-kyuin, Zan Tseh-yung and Sung Zoung-sau were successful in the junior examinations.

Six students were given graduation certificates from the English department. They are:

Zung Hoong-kyuin, Sung Zoung-sau, Tsoung Zung-kyuin, Oong Seu-sung, Zan Tseh-yung and Sung Yung-yien. Ten received their certificates from the Chinese department.

Mr. Chang Yi-pang spoke on determination as the most important factor in the pursuit of studies. The speaker likened an institution like Medhurst College to a museum of precious commodities, where the visitor might honestly acquire whatever material he wanted for the expansion of his knowledge. Without determination, all efforts in education are wasted. It had been the experience of the speaker to see wealthy parents spend large sums of money for the education of their sons only to see them infected with the bad habits of foreign countries and foreign colleges.

Mr. Kerfoot emphasized the importance of a good character in a student. He said that the four great essentials of his character should be honesty, sobriety, punctuality and truthfulness and that what is required of the students is individual capacity, mind, and soul harnessed by education to their life's work. "China requires leaders in every walk of life," he said in part. "The man with initiative, the inventor, the man who will strike out on independent lines, his pride and reward shall be to stamp his own individuality on something he or those who work with him can call their own product."

Mr. Kerfoot had some very pertinent remarks to make on China's educational policy in spending big sums of money for training students abroad. He said: "Where are the thousands of students who have been abroad and received a foreign training? It strikes one there is a link

missing: the time, money and energy being spent on this system of education to a large extent is lost or at least does not produce the results that one would expect if the experience and services of the returned students were properly directed in the right occupations.

"I have had many years experience in the technical schools in England, and I have no hesitation in saying that China would benefit to a far larger extent if the Ministry of Education would invest the money which is being spent on sending students abroad in the erection of fully equipped technical schools in all the principal centers in China where the young men graduating from such institutions as Medhurst College could continue their studies in the profession or trade they have elected to take up as their life's work, and it would, at the same time, keep them in close touch with their families and give them a keener interest in the welfare of their own country."

Report By The Rev. Malpas

Mr. Malpas said that he could say with confidence that the school had had a good year. The work of the Upper School had been marked by an intensity which showed its result in the Hongkong University examinations. The cadet corps had been carried on efficiently under the leadership of the officers of the Chinese Company, S.V.C., and as Captain Grayrigg admitted, would do credit to any unit of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps. The display of military drill will be given next Spring, Mr. Malpas announced.

The College Y.M.C.A. the report stated, conducted a school in the neighboring village, in which the students go to teach their poorer brothers in their spare time. Another social service organ known as the Mutual Improvement Society had been also very active.

Mr. Malpas then announced the foundation of another scholarship presented by the Rev. A. E. Claxton and his family in memory of the late Lieutenant Eric Claxton, son of Mr. Claxton, who gave his life for the great cause in Flanders on July 31, 1917. It is to be held by a Christian boy to be chosen from schools supported by the London Mission in the Shanghai district and will be known as the "Whitefield Bursary in memory of Second Lieutenant Eric A. Claxton, King's Royal Rifle."

Mr. Zung, the senior Chinese teacher, tendered a vote of thanks to Mrs. Grayrigg, Mr. Chang and Mr. Kerfoot at the conclusion of the program. Two recitations were given by Zan Li-en and Zung Hung-sung.

Diplomas for the completion of work in the Lower School were awarded to: Zi Tsou-dong, Zien Zou-mu, Ying Zau-loong, Koo Hung-ih, Pien Sa-kyi, Ming Je-wa, Zau Lien-sung, Yau Wai-tang, Tsou Shu-ih, Tsou Yau-koo, Kwan Peh-chien, Tsou Siu-be, Loh Kyau-daung, Nyl Thien-lau, Nyl Kiang-be, Yang Chai-yui, Pih Kyung-sung, Kyong Oon-kyang, Woo Dah-yong, Yui Chi-ung, Zau Yung-zang, Daung Zou-woo, Kiang Yung-sung, Hyl Sa-tsang, Loh Tsing-yau, Sa Heu-tsang, Tsang Zien-ta, Sung Fung-wo and Wang Zung-pao.

The following are the class prize-winners:
Form 1: Zung Hoong-kyuin and Sung Zoung-sau.
Form 2: Zau Pau-yin and Li Wo-tshien.
Form 3: Bau Tsung-wang and Wang Zung-pau.
Form 4: Zui Tsou-dong, Zien Zeu-me, Yung Zau-loong, Koo Hong-ih and Pien Sa-kyi.
Form 5: Tsang Dok-ze, Zung Sung-yong and Pheu Yui-tshang.
Form 6: Ji Fung-van and Zi Sa-tsang.
Form 7: Kyung Ji-we, Sung Ling-su and Yuen Kyung-daung.
Form 8: Tsang Ze-ih, Pien Yui-tshang and Fung Kung-sung.
Form 9: Lauh Tsou-sung, Koo Tsu-yin, Daung Kyien-hyui and Pien Ziang-tai.
The Algebra Competition shield given by Fred Tea was awarded to Mr. Bau Tsung and the Bevan Science Prize was divided between Messrs. Zung Hoong-kyuin and Sung Zoung-sau, who received \$1 each for being the best scientists in college.

PACIFIC CABLE CO. HAS
ASKED FOR INJUNCTIONClaims Burleson Had No Right
To Seize Its Property In
Foreign Lands

The Commercial Pacific Cable Co., allied with the Commercial Cable Co., asked for an injunction in the Federal Court at New York, December 9, restraining Postmaster-General Burleson from further control of its 10,000 miles of cable between San Francisco, China, Japan and the Philippine Islands, according to a New York Exchange. Violation of international law by Burleson is charged in the complaint, which asserts that the United States had not obtained consent to the seizure from the nations upon whose territory the cables land. It is further alleged such consent would be unconstitutional without a formal treaty approved by the Senate.

Their contention is upheld, the company declares by information from its London officers, that a department of the British government has instructed the Commercial Cable Co. representatives there to make no changes at the direction of the American postmaster-general without first submitting them to that department for approval. The bill of complaint was filed for the Commercial Pacific by Charles E. Hughes and William W. Cook, as counsel. Commercial Pacific officials stated

that they expected Mr. Burleson to make voluntary answer to the case. If he does not, they declared, they will serve him by publication, as in the case of the Commercial Cable Co.

No order had been received from the postmaster-general, they stated, and the company was continuing and planning to continue its business as though its lines had not been seized.

George Creel, chairman of the committee on public information, who is to attend the peace conference in Paris will receive the same treatment accorded any newspaper or press association correspondent, officers of the Commercial Co. stated.

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